REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1949-50

(From 1st July 1949 to 31st March 1950)

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those pertaining to the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1949-50

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

(i) Tours and Engagements of the Rajpramukh, His Highness the Maharaja.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja toured in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Hassan Districts, and participated in a number of public functions.

2. At Bangalore, His Highness was graciously pleased to visit the chief hospitals and the Indian Dairy Research Institute. His Highness also paid a visit to the Rural Welfare Centre at Ramanagaram.

3. His Highness and the members of the Royal Family visited Dharmastala in South Kanara during November 1949.

4. His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, the Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India, and General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, Governor of Madras, and His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, visited the Capital during the year. Doctorates of the University of Mysore were conferred on His

Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari and the Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad at special convocations.

5. The Inauguration of the Indian Republic was celebrated in the State on a scale befitting the importance of the event. In this connection, a Durbar was held at the Mysore Palace on January 26th, 1950, at which His Highness took the Oath of Office as the Rajpramukh of Mysore State. The Chief Minister, the Chief Justice, the Ministers, the Judges of the High Court and the Chief Commandant were also sworn-in at this Durbar. His Highness took the Salute at a Military Parade at Government House the same day and later in the evening gave a Garden Party at Chamundi Gymkhana. On the 27th January 1950 His Highness gave a Garden Party at the Bangalore Palace.

6. His Highness addressed the Budget Session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly at Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on the 15th March 1950, under the new Constitution of India.

7. A calendar of His Highness's tours and engagements during the year ending 31st March 1950, is given below :—

1st July 1949	... Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Intermediate College, Kolar.
2nd July 1949	... Visit to the Rural Welfare Centre at Ramanagaram and Inauguration of the Rural Welfare Centre Festival there.
3rd July 1949	... Laying of the Foundation Stone of Rajajinagar, Industrial Suburb, Bangalore and opening of the Kirloskar Electric Company, Ltd., Bangalore.
4th July 1949	... Laying of the Foundation Stones of the Municipal High School and Sri Bhaire Gowda Bacche Gowda Vidyarthinilaya at Hoskote.
	Opening of the Sri Siddalinga Devaru and Srimathi Veeramma Combined Hospital at Nandagudi.
	Opening of Sri Rama Govindapura Kariyappa Gowda Veterinary Dispensary at Nandagudi.

5th July 1949	... Laying of the Foundation Stone of the High School Building at Dodballapur. Garden Party at the Bangalore Palace.
6th July 1949	... Visit to the Bowringpet Hospital and the Sir Haji Ismail Sait Gosha Hospital at Bangalore.
7th July 1949	...Visit to the Victoria Hospital, Vani Vilas Hospital and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital at Bangalore.
8th July 1949	... Visit to the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, and the Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Institute.
9th July 1949	... Opening of the Seth Mohandas Tulsidas Municipal Hospital for Women in Mysore.
10th July 1949	... Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Maharajkumari Gayatri Devi Combined Hospital and Bus Stand at Channarayapatna. Opening of the Government High School at Kantarajapura. Opening of the District Board High School at Nuggehalli. Visit to Sravanabelagola.
29th July 1949	... Laying of the Foundation Stone of the First Grade College at Tumkur. Opening of the Siddaganga High School, Tumkur. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Bridge across the Nagini River at Kaggere.
30th July 1949	... Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Combined Hospital at Madhugiri. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Municipal High School at Pavagada. Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Bridge across the Jayamangali River at Purawara.

	Laying of the Foundation Stone of the Municipal High School at Sira.
3rd November 1949	... Special Convocation at Jaganmohan Palace for conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters by the University of Mysore on the Hon'ble Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad.
7th November 1949	... Visit to Dharmastala in South Kanara.
19th December 1949	... Special Convocation at Jaganmohan Palace for conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Mysore University on H. E. Sri C. Rojagopalachari.
3rd January 1950	... Welcome to the Delegates to the 110th Session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organization to Jaganmohan Palace.
26th January 1950	... Swearing-in Ceremony of the Rajpramukh of Mysore State, the Chief Minister, Chief Justice, Ministers, High Court Judges and Chief Commandant, at the Palace, on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Indian Republic.
	Military Parade at Government House.
	Garden Party at Chamundi Gymkhana.
27th January 1950	... Garden Party at Bangalore Palace.
28th January 1950	... Opening of the Victory After-Care Colony at Bangalore.
	Opening of the Pobbathy Krishniah Chetty Kamalakshamma Maternity Home at Bangalore.
15th March 1950	... Address delivered by the Rajpramukh His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the Mysore Legislative Assembly Budget Session at Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore.

SRI K. C. REDDY, B.A., B.L.

8. The Honourable Chief Minister accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Kolar on 1st July 1949. On 3rd July, he visited Ramnagar and presided over the Rural Welfare Centre Conference. Toured Kolar District on inspection on the 12th and 13th July. From 14th to 16th July, toured Mysore District, during which he performed the opening cermony of the High school at Bettadapura. On 16th July went to Delhi and remained there till 3rd August 1949 in connection with the Sessions of the Constituent Assembly of India. Chief Minister.

9. Presided over the Independence Day celebrations at Kolar on the 15th August 1949. On 16th left for Delhi *via* Bombay in connection with the Constituent Assembly of India Sessions and returned to Bangalore on 25th August.

10. On 11th September left for Delhi. From Delhi went to Srinagar *via* Amritsar to enquire of the welfare of the Mysore State Troops stationed in those parts. On September 21, returned to Bangalore *via* Vijayavada and Madras, addressing the Women's Conference at Vijayavada.

11. Visited Mysore in connection with Dasara on 1st October 1949. On 4th left Bangalore for Delhi in connection with the Sessions of the Constituent Assembly of India and returned to Bangalore on 16th October. Halted at Mysore from 23rd October to 3rd November 1949 in connection with the Representative Assembly Sessions.

12. On 20th November left for Delhi in connection with the Sessions of the Constituent Assembly of India and returned to Bangalore on 30th.

13. Left Headquarters for Bombay on 30th December 1949 and returned to Headquarters on 3rd January 1950. On 22nd January, visited Delhi and returned to Headquarter's on 25th. Visited Maddur on the 27th of that month.

14. From 10th to 14th March 1950 visited Mysore, Belur and Hassan.

SRI H. C. DASAPPA B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Finance and Industries.

15. During the period from 1st July 1949 to 31st March 1950, the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and Industries toured in all for 114 days of which 28 days were outside the State and 86 days were inside—mostly in Mysore, Shimoga, Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts. The tours inside the State were mostly connected with the work relating to Government industrial concerns and to cottage industries.

16. He visited Delhi 6 times—twice to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors of Hindustan Aircraft and the rest in connection with Federal Financial Integration, etc. He also availed of the opportunity to discuss with the various Ministries of the Government of India important and outstanding matters of the State. He visited Madras twice to attend the meetings of the Inter-State Drugget Industry Advisory Board.

17. In November 1949, he inspected in company with the Hon'ble Minister of Industry and Supply, Government of India, sites for the location of the Machine Tool Industries of the Government of India (1) on the Bhadravati—Shimoga road (2) near Jalahalli and (3) near Whitefield.

18. The Hon'ble Minister presided over 3 meetings of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and participated in the Works Day celebrations of the works presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya in January 1950. He also attended the Constructive Workers' Conference held at Chitaldrug in February 1950.

SRI K. T. BHASHYAM, B.A., B.L.

Minister for Law and Labour.

19. During the year, the Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, toured for 88 days inside the State covering the interior parts of almost all the Districts of the State and for 15 days outside the State *i.e.*, in India and in Europe.

20. The Hon'ble Minister while in Geneva during June-July 1949 at the invitation of the Government of India—to serve as an Alternate Delegate to the I.L.O.

Conference undertook a study tour in some of the European countries before his return to India.

21. Administrative necessity offered opportunities to the Minister to visit Delhi at two different intervals for purposes of discussion with the Central Government on urgent Government matters.

22. The Hon'ble Minister participated in the I.L.O. Conference and the Labour Ministers' Conference held at Mysore. He also attended the UNESCO Seminar meeting held at Mysore.

23. Intimate contact with the people of the rural parts of the State was maintained by the Minister while fulfilling social engagements in the form of laying the foundation of school and hospital buildings, opening of the co-operative institutions, unveiling the portraits of National leaders and high ranked administrators, presiding over the anniversary celebrations of the Labour Unions, University Unions and Literary institutions, visiting Bar Associations, Broad-cast talk on A.I.R. on the subject of "Independence and Economic Progress of Mysore," and switch on electric lights in several villages.

SRI T. SIDDALINGAIAH, B.A., LL.B.

24. The Hon'ble Minister presided over the Hostels' Day Celebrations at Anekel, Mysore and Holenarsipur. The distinguishing feature of the function at Mysore was that several communal hostels celebrated it jointly which was appreciated, as such gestures would go a long way in bringing harmony and unity among the various communities. February 1950 Minister for Education and Public Health.

25. The Hon'ble Minister visted the World Health Organisation at Sagar and inspected the various activities they have taken up to improve the health conditions of the people of Malnad area and thus help the Grow More Food Scheme. In continuation of this visit, various Schools, hospitals and dispensaries were inspected.

26. The Hon'ble Minister paid surprise visits to some educational, medical and health institutions in Bangalore and Hassan districts. Immediate action was taken to set right the irregularities and defects noticed in some of the institutions. March 1950

SRI H. SIDDAIYA, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Revenue and Excise.

27. In the month of July 1949, the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue and Excise visited Mysore and Krishnarajasagar in company with the Hon'ble Sri Gadgil, Minister, Government of India. He attended the Malnad Development Conference held at Delhi on 10th and 11th July 1949. He attended the Birth-Day celebrations of His Highness. In the last week of the month, he accompanied His Highness in his tour in Tumkur District. He opened the District Board High School at Saragur, Mysore District.

28. In the months of August and September 1949, the Hon'ble Minister toured in Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Bangalore Districts in connection with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Veterinary Dispensary at Mysore, opening of the Village Panchayet Hall at Nandagudi, Hosakote Taluk, unveiling the Portrait of Sri Bandyada Shantappa at Hanasvadi, Shimoga taluk and performing the "Switching on" ceremony at Nyamati. He attended the Dasara Durbars at Mysore.

29. In the month of October 1949, he camped at Mysore in connection with the R.A. Sessions.

30. He attended the Village Officers' Conference at Kadur in the month of November 1949. During this month, he toured in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

31. In the month of December 1949, he visited Delhi in connection with the Territorial Adjustment Conference. He went to Mysore to meet H.E. the Governor-General of India and also attended the International Labour Organisation Conference at Mysore.

32. On the 6th Januray 1950, the Hon'ble Minister attended the West Coast Major Port Development Committee Meeting held at Madras. During this month, he performed "Switching on" ceremony at Aggunda, Arasikere Taluk.

33. During the months of February and March 1950, he toured in Mysore, Chikmagalur and Kolar Disiricts in connection with the opening of the Primary School building at Halahalli, Gundlupet taluk, the opening of a Middle School at Giriyapura, Kadur Taluk and the opening of a Veterinary Dispensary at Gudibanda.

SRI T. MARIAPPA, B.A., LL.B.

Home Minister.

34. July 1949. The Hon'ble Minister attended the Food Ministers' Conference at Delhi convened by the Government of India. He visited Sivasamudra and Nandi during the month. He attended the Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja.

35. August 1949. The Hon'ble Minister met the ryots of the V. C. Canal Area and an appeal was made to them to co-operate with the Government in producing more food using the water carefully.

36. September 1949. The Hon'ble Minister toured in Mysore and Mandya Districts and inspected the Irrigation works such as Nugu Reservoir and repairs to channels, etc. He attended the Dasara festivities at Mysore during the month.

37. October 1949. The Hon'ble Minister attended the Food Ministers' Conference at Delhi convened by the Government of India. He also toured in Tumkur District and inspected the Irrigation Works.

38. November 1949. At the invitation of the States Ministry, Government of India, the Hon'ble Minister proceeded to Hyderabad to meet Sri V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, Government of India and discussed States Business. He visited Belagumba in Magadi Taluk with Sri R. K. Patil, Commissioner for Food Production, Government of India to see and study the working of the Co-operative Farming organised by Sri B. Narayanappa. He presided over the conference of the Chairmen of the Development Committees in the State at Chitaldrug. He Inspected the Reservoirs, *viz*., V. V. Sagar and Krishna Raja Sagar during the month.

39. December 1949. He visited Arsingunte with the Press Representatives to see the desilting work undertaken under G. M. F. Campaign. He visited Nagpur to study the working of Rural Development and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and Rural Development Industrial Centres. He presided over the P.W. Contractors' Conference and Tumkur District Co-operative Conference at Tumkur and Chicknaikanahally, respectively.

GENERAL

40. January 1950. The Hon'ble Minister presided over the Conferences of Kolar and Mysore District Co-operators at Chickballapur and Chamarajanagar respectively. He met Sri V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry during his stay at Bangalore and discussed State Business.

41. February 1950. The Hon'ble Minister presided over the Krishnarajasagar Working Committee and discussed the following subjects.—

(1) Devising means from protecting the Standing sugarcane crop.

(2) Relaxation of the rules regarding the creation of Dry Belts.

(3) Supply of water to the Sugar Factory. The Committee also reviewed the progress reports of:

(*a*) Development of Irrigation in V. C. Area,
(*b*) Anti-Malaria Engineering Works,
(*c*) Malaria Control Work,
(*d*) Inter-village Roads,
(*e*) D. C. B. Statement of water rate contribution, etc.,
(*f*) Progress of taking mutchalikas, and
(*g*) Colonisation Scheme.

42. He visited Coimbatore to study the working of the Agriculture College. On the way he inspected the cattle breeding station at Palikoti and Sheep Breeding Station at Ooty.

43. March 1950. The Hon'ble Minister inspected Lakkavalli Reservoir Works and Bhadra Anicut Works.

General.

44. The Hon'ble Minister during his tours met the members of the Development Committees, leading ryots and Directors of the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. He specially requested the ryots to produce more food grains and avert the food shortage which the country is facing now. He also inspected most of the irrigation works undertaken under the G. M. F. Campaign.

SRI R. CHENNIGARAMIAH.

Minister for Local Self-Government.

45. The Minister for Local Self-Government paid a visit to the Kanva Reservoir and attended a function at Ramanagaram in connection with the visit of His Highness

to the Rural Welfare Centre there. On the 5th July, he participated in the function connected with the laying of the foundation stone by His Highness of the High School at Dodballapur. On the 15th July, he attended the Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja at Mysore. During the close of the month, he accompanied His Highness during His Highness' tour in Tumkur District.

46. In August 1949, he inspected Forest Plantations at Golhalli, Gulhalli, Theniyur, Vadigenahalli, Koramangala and Jakkur; the Adikarnataka colony at Jangamkote in Sidlaghatta taluk was also inspected.

47. On the 6th September 1949, he paid surprise visits to the Municipal offices of Nelamangala and Magadi and on the 15th, he inspected the Jakkur Forest area plantation. Between the 16th and 19th, he undertook a tour in Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and visited Chitaldrug, Challakere, Molakalmuru, Turuvanur and Sira towns and toured in those Taluks. During the close of the month, the Minister attended the Dasara Festivities at Mysore.

48. During the month of October 1949, he inspected Nilasoge and Chintamani towns and at the close of the month, he attended the R. A. sessions, which concluded on the 4th November.

49. In November 1949, he visited Kakankote and gave instructions regarding the arrangements to be made in connection with the Khedda operations.

50. On the 12th December 1949, he performed the "Switch-on" ceremony at Holavanahalli and inspected Koratagere town. On the 19th, he attended the Special Convocation arranged in honour of His Excellency the Governor-General of India and made inspection of the preliminary arrangements made for the Khedda operations at Kakankote. On the 24th December, he received the Hon'ble Sri Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, Government of India, at the Mandakalli ærodrome, Mysore. On the 26th, he attended the Labour Ministers' Conference and on the 28th he attended the Khedda opertions.

51. On the 2nd January 1950, the Minister attended the closing session of the International Labour Conference and on the 15th he inaugurated the opening of a Hostel at

Byramangala, Ramanagar Taluk. On the 26th January 1950, the Minister participated in the Swearing-in ceremony of the Rajpramukh of Mysore and of the Ministers in connection with the inauguration of the New Constitution of India, while on the 29th, he attended the celebration of the Tumkur District Scout Council Day.

52. In the first week of February 1950, the Minister proceeded to Mysore to take the oath of allegiance on the reconstitution of the Mysore Ministry and during the close of the month, he examined the water supply position at Hassan and at Arsikere.

53. In March 1950, he conducted inspections at Hassan, Belur and Halebid towns.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

54. The tenth session of the Second Reconstituted Assembly commenced on the 24th October, 1949, and concluded on the 4th November 1949. The total number of Bills, which were approved by the House were 23. They were:—

1. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Recovery of Loans) Bill.
2. The Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill.
3. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Mysore (Indian Income-tax Investigation Commission) Supplementary Powers Bill.
5. The Mysore Court Fees (Amendment) Bill.
6. The Mysore Village Offices (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Mysore Cotton Control (Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore Fisheries Bill.
9. The Restriction of Habitual Offenders Bill.
10. The Mysore Warehouses Bill.
11. The Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment) Bill.
12. The Mysore Village Panchayet (Second Amendment) Bill.
13. The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Bill.
14. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.
15. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
16. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill.
17. The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.
18. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation (Amendment) Bill.
19. The Bangalore Survey Bill.
20. The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.
21. The Mysore City Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.

PROTECTION

22. The Mysore City Municipalities (Third Amendment) Bill, and

23. The Mysore City Municipalities (Fourth Amendment) Bill.

Questions.

55. One hundred and seventy-five questions were tabled by members and replies were furnished in regard to 130. Out of 20 short notice questions tabled, printed replies were furnished in respect of four questions and supplementaries were put in respect of all of them.

Resolutions.

56. One hundred and sixty-eight resolutions were admitted, of which 9 were discussed.

57. A special resolution was moved in the following terms.—

> "That the time is not opportune for including Mysore State in the proposed United Karnataka Province on linguistic basis and that this problem has to be solved in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, after it comes into force."

After debate, it was unanimously passed by the House.

General.

58. A Special Committee was appointed to consider amendments to standing orders of the Representative Assembly moved by Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya. The Chairman of the Committee Sri B. P. Basappa Setty submitted the report of the Committee to the House and the amendments recommended were unanimously adopted.

59. A debate on the food situation was initiated by the Home Minister. He made a comprehensive survey of the food situation after the re-imposition of Food Control Orders in the State and explained to the House that the Government had incurred a loss of nearly seven crores of rupees since the introduction of controls. He invited suggestions from members for making the country self-sufficient in food before 1951.

60. A memorandum on Financial Integration between the Centre and the State was circulated to members and their views were invited thereon.

61. Condolence resolutions were passed by the House on the demise of (1) Sri D. S. Mallappa, and (2) *Dharmaparayane* Alamma.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

62. No meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. By the Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja dated the 25th November, 1949, the two Houses of Legislature in Mysore were dissolved with effect from the 16th December 1949, and a single Legislature—the Legislative Assembly—set up, to initially consist of all the members of the Mysore Constituent Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly

63. The first session of the Legislative Assembly commenced on the 12th January 1950, at the Legislative Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of Sri T. Siddalingaiah, who had been appointed by His Highness the Maharaja to preside over that meeting of the Legislative Assembly pending the election of the Speaker. At this meeting, Sri V. Venkatappa was elected as the Speaker, unopposed and several speeches felicitating him on his uncontested election were made. The next day, the Assembly met and elected Sri L. H. Thimma Boi a Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, without any contest. Elections were also held to the seven vacancies in the Mysore Delegation to the Provisional Parliament of India as well as to the House Committee, Privileges Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

64. The Budget Session of the Legislative Assembly commenced on 15th March 1950, and concluded on 4th April, 1950. The number of sitting days were sixteen.

65. For the first time after the formation of the Legislative Assembly and as required by the Constitution of India, His Highness the Maharaja addressed the Members of the Legislative Assembly at the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore, on the afternoon of 15th March, 1950.

66. The following Bills were passed during the Session.—

1. The Mysore Appropriation Bill.
2. The Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill.

PROTECTION

4. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill.
5. The Mysore Drugs (Control) Bill.
6. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore General Clauses (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Minor Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.
10. The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Bill.
12. The Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment) Bill.
13. The Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) (Amendment) Bill.
14. The Mysore City Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill.
15. The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, and
16. The Mysore Village Panchayet (Second Amendment) Bill.

67. The Bangalore Survey Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Resolutions.

68. Out of forty resolutions that were tabled, eight were discussed, six were withdrawn and the other two were pressed to a division and declared lost.

69. During the course of the session, the Leader of the House made a statement with regard to the departments of the Government to be transferred to the Government of India and expressed the gratitude of the Government to the various heads of departments and the Officers working in those departments.

70. The Speaker set up a Committee consisting of six members of the Assembly with himself as Chairman to revise the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly under article 208 of the Constitution of India.

71. The question of making a preliminary survey with a view to finding out what should be the powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Assembly, its members and its committees was referred by the Speaker to the Committee of Privileges for a report.

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

72. The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts passed during the year 1949-50 :—

1. *The Mysore Administration of Evacuee Property (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*XLVII of* 1949).—This Emergency measure provides for the administration of evacuee property in Mysore and for certain matters incidental thereto.

2. *The Mysore Amusements Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*XLVIII of* 1949).—This Act is intended to remove the exemption in respect of payment of entertainments tax, where the payment for admission is less than four annas.

3. *The Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act*, 1949, (*XLIX of* 1949).—This Act provides for the levy of a tax on retail sales of motor spirit in Mysore. The tax is levied, in the case of petrol, at the rate of four annas per gallon, and in the case of motor spirit other than petrol, at the rate of one anna and six pies per gallon.

4. *The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*L* of 1949).—Under this Act, the rates of excise duty on matches have been revised so as to conform to the new rates levied by the Government of India.

5. *The Sugar (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LI of* 1949).—Under this Act, the rate of excise duty on sugar, other than Khandsari sugar and palmyra sugar, has been enhanced from three rupees to three rupees and twelve annas per cwt.

6. *The Cloth Excise Duty Act*, 1949, (*LII of* 1949).—This Act provides for the imposition and collection of an excise duty on cloth at the rates specified in Section 3.

7. *The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LIII of* 1949).—This Act provides for the recovery of court fees in suits by paupers, as an arrear of land revenue.

8. *The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LIV of* 1949).—This Act provides for exemption from attachment of arrears of salary of any public officer, servant of a railway company or local authority, or of any other employee which the Government may notify in this behalf in the *Mysore Gazette*.

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9. *The Repealing Act*, 1949, (*LV of* 1949).—This Act repeals certain enactments which are spent, or have otherwise become unnecessary.

10. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act*, 1949 (*LVI of* 1949).—This Act introduces new registration mark (group of letters My.....z or My.....x) for purposes of registration of motor vehicles in Mysore.

11. *The Mysore Public Security (Amendment) Act*, 1949 (*LVII of* 1949).—This amending Act provides for temporary release of persons detained under Section 3 of the principal Act.

12. *The Mysore Limitation (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LVIII of* 1949).—This measure enacts that where payment on account of a debt or of interest on a legacy is made before the expiration of the prescribed period by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy or by his duly authorised agent, a fresh period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the payment is made.

13. *The Mysore Displaced Persons Institution of Suits Act*, 1949 (*LIX of* 1949).—This Act makes certain special provisions for the institution of suits by displaced persons in Mysore.

14. *The Government of Mysore (Seccond Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LX of* 1949).—This Act effects certain changes in the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, consequent on the ceasing of the office of Dewan.

15. *The Mysore Duty on Gold (Repealing) Act*, 1949, (*LXI of* 1949),—This Act repeals the Mysore Duty on Gold Act, 1940.

16. *The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LXII of* 1949).—This Act makes applicable certain provisions of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948, relating to recovery of sums in regard to the recovery of like sums due to co-operative societies registered in Provinces (now Part A States) and States in India, notified in this behalf by the Government in the *Mysore Gazette*, as if such societies had been registered in Mysore under the Mysore Act.

17. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1949, (*LXIII of* 1949).—This Act continues the City of Bangalore

Improvement (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1949, (XXXI of 1949) for a further period of six months from the 27th August 1949.

18. *The Government of Mysore (Third Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LXIV of* 1949).—This Act provides for the disallowance of questions, resolutions and motions which are detrimental to public interest.

19. *The Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Recovery of Loans) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*LXV of* 1949).—This Act provides for the recovery of loans advanced to displaced persons by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

20. *The Bangalore Municipal Law (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1949 (*LXVI of* 1949).—This Act continues the Bangalore Municipal Law (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1949, for a further period of six months from the 6th September 1949.

21. *The Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949 (*LXVII of* 1949).—This Act enforces the licensing of hotels, restaurant, bakery, etc., within the jurisdiction of Village Panchayets in the State.

22. *The Mysore Drugs (Control) (Emergency) Act*, 1949 (*LXVIII of* 1949).—As a preventive measure against the rise in prices of drugs and medicines, this Act provides for the control of the sale, supply and distribution of drugs in Mysore. It secures uniformity throughout India as regards this subject.

23. *The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act*, 1949 (*LXIX of* 1949).—This is a consolidating measure designed to set up a Municipal Corporation for the City and Civil Station of Bangalore. It makes detailed provisions for the management of the Municipal affairs of this combined area by the Municipal Corporation. The more important of the provisions relate to the levy of taxes, regulation of water supply, lighting and drainage and control of slaughter houses, hotels, restaurants, etc.

24. *The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Power) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, *LXX of* 1949).—This Act makes provision for the exercise of powers of investigation by the officers of the Delhi Special Police Establishment in Mysore.

25. *The Mysore (Indian Income-tax Investigation Commission) Supplementary Powers (Emergency) Continuance Act*, 1949, (*LXXI of* 1949).—This Act continues the Mysore (Indian Income-tax Investigation Commission) Supplementary Powers (Emergency) Act, 1949, for a further period of six months from the 10th November 1949.

26. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) (Emergency) Continuance Act*, 1949, (*LXXII of* 1949).—This Act continues the Mysore District Boards (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1949 for a further period of six months from the 17th November 1949.

27. *The Betting Tax (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1949 (*LXXIII of* 1949).—This Act continues the Betting Tax (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1949 (XLI of 1949), for a further period of six months from the 20th November 1949.

28. *The Mysore Administration of Evacuee Property (Second) (Emergency) Act*, 1949 (*LXXIV of* 1949).—This Act provides for the administration of Evacuee property in Mysore and for certain matters connected therewith. It repeals the earlier Emergency Act XLVII of 1949 on the same subject.

29. *The Government of Mysore (Fourth Amendment) Act*, 1949, (*LXXV of* 1949).—This Act carries out certain amendments in the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, consequent on the abolition of the Houses of the Mysore Legislature and the constitution of a single House of the Legislature known as the Legislative Assembly of Mysore.

30. *The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous provisions) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*LXXVI of* 1949).—This Act provides for temporary protection of tenants in alienated villages in Mysore and ensures that such tenants are not deprived of the usual amenities reserved for the use of the village community.

31. *The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) (Emergency Continuance) Act*, 1949 (*LXXVII of* 1949).—This Act continues the Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) (Emergency) Act, 1949 (XLVI of 1949), for a further period of six months from the 25th December 1949.

32. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1949, (*LXXVIII of* 1949).—This amending Act extends the concession of exemption from taxation granted

to sales of cloth woven on hand-looms wholly or partly with mill yarn, to sales of textiles manufactured by power-looms other than mills also, if the sale is to a wholesale or retail dealer in Mysose.

33. *The Mysore Legal Practitioners' (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1950 (*I of* 1950).—This amending Act exempts legal practitioners from being proceeded against under the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Act 1884, for holding any political opinion or for having been convicted of any political offence not involving physical violence. It also empowers the High Court to vacate orders of suspension or dismissal *suo motu.*

34. *The Mysore Appropriation Act,* 1950, (*II of* 1950).—Pursuant to the provisions of Article 204 (1) of the Constitution of India, this Act was passed for authorising payment and appropriation of a sum of Rs. 24,88,96,700 out of the consolidated Fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st March 1951.

35. *The Betting Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1950 (*III of* 1950).—In view of the need to tap additional sources of revenue under this amending Act, the maximum rate of betting tax which can be levied under the principal Act in respect of horse racing was enhanced from 8 per cent to 25 per cent.

36. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act,* 1950, (*IV of* 1950).—This amending Act extends the concession of exemption from taxation granted to sales of cloth woven on hand-looms wholly or partly with mill yarn, to sales of textiles manufactured by power-looms other than mills also, if the sale is to a wholesale or retail dealer in Mysore.

37. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Act,* 1950 (*V of* 1950).—The principal Act provided for the levy of a maximum service tax of Rs. 120 per annum on all public service vehicles licensed to carry not more than four persons. Auto-rickshaws intended to carry two passengers only, also had to pay the same tax since they are also public service vehicles. As this burden of taxation on such small vehicles was high under this amending Act, the rates of service tax specified in the Eleventh Schedule to the paincipal Act have been revised so as to make the burden of taxation more even in respect of all public service vehicles including the auto-rickshaws.

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(b) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

Declares that Chitaldrug Town Municipal limits as a "Market" established under the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

(No. A.F. 791—Mart. 41-48-2, dated 5th September 1949.)

2. Notifies that the Taluk of Chitaldrug shall be the area to be represented on the Market Committee to be constituted for Chitaldrug Market.

(No. A.F. 795—Mart. 41-48-3, dated 5th September 1949.)

3. Declares that the taluks of Chitaldrug, Challakere Molakalmuru and Hiriyur to be the area to be served by the Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.

(No. A.F. 1158—Mart. 41-48-4, dated 20th August 1949.)

4. Declares Shimoga Town Municipal limits as "Market."

(No. A.F. 5052-54—Mart. 16-49-2, dated 29th December 1949.)

5. Directs that no person shall within a distance of 5 miles around Tiptur Town Municipal limits establish or continue or allow to be continued any market for the purpose of the purchase and sale of agricultural produce without the sanction of Government.

(No. A,F. 6400—Mart. 10-49-1, dated 22nd November 1949.)

6. Declares Arsikere town Municipal limits as "Market."

(No. A.F. 6400—Mart. 17-49-2, dated 9th January 1950.)

7. Notifies that (1) soapnuts, (2) tamarind (3) honge-seeds, and (4) tobacco to be agricultural produce for the purpose of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939.

(No. A.F. 7018—Mart. 20-49-2, dated 25th January 1950.)

8. Issues draft amendments to rules 13, and 38, sub-rule (2) of Rule 30, Rule 30, Rule 67, sub-rules (1) (2) and (4) of Rule 68, Rule 69, Rule 71 and Rule 73 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Rules, 1947.

(No. A.F. 8668—Mart. 23-49-2, dated 6th March 1950.)

9. Directs that no person shall within a distance of 10 miles around Tiptur Town Municipal limits establish or continue or allow to be continued any market for the purpose of purchase or sale of Agricultural produce without the sanction of Government.

(No. A.F. 9361—Mart. 10-49-4, dated 20th March 1950.)

10. Notifies that no person shall within a distance of 8 miles around the Mysore City Municipal limits establish or continue or allow to be continued any market for the purpose of purchase and sale of agricultural produce without the sanction of Government.

(No. A.F. 9262—Mart. 26-49-2, dated 20th March 1950.)

11. Sanctions the selling rate for sandalwood.

(No. A.F. 557—58—Ft. 212-48-2, dated 27th July 1949.)

12. Notifies certain rules to regulate the transit of timber, firewood, charcoal and bamboos from all lands other than coffee lands.

(No. A.F. 2130-Ft. 45-49-2, dated 19th August 1949.)

13. Notifies certain rules for the control of saw pits, saw mills or any other sawing contrivances.

(No. A.F. 2121-3—Fl. 45-49-3, dated 19th Soptmber 1948.)

14. Sanctions the continuance of the Departmental management of Sagare Inam Forest in Heggaddevankote taluk for a period of three years.

(No. A.F. 2595-96—Ft. 51-49-2, dated 5th October 1949.)

15. Declares certain areas in Chikmagalur, Shimoga, etc., Divisions which were hitherto Game sanctuary, game or tiger preserves shall cease to be as such from the date of the Notification.

(No. A.F. 2784—Ft. 19-49-2, datad 7th October 1949.)

16. Declares that Kagli, Sagade and Bore trees are reserved trees under rule 4 of the management of the District Forests in certain areas of the State.

(No. A.F. 3283-84—Ft. 60-49-2, dated 28th October 1949.)

17. Issues revised rules for the grant of lands for cultivation of tea, coffee, cinchona and rubber.

(No. R. 5753—59—L.F. 197-47-4, dated 20th December 1949.)

18. Extends the time limit for removal of paid for timber from 45 to 60 days.

(No. A.F. 4845-46—Ft. 1000-43-2, dated 27th December 1949.)

19. Sanctions the sale of teak poles to public at Rs. 1-8-0 per pole.

(No. A.F. 6389-90—Ft. 55-49-4, dated 9th January 1950.)

20. Issues orders enhancing the reward from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 for killing a wild pig.

(No. A.F. 6384-85—Ft. 107-49-2, dated 9th January 1950.)

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21. Sanctions revised rates of seigniorage for removal of firewood and charcoal on licenses.

(No. A.F. 6521—Ft. 111-49-2, dated 12th January 1950.)

22. Sanctions the revised selling rate for sandalwood.

(No. A.F. 7896-7—Ft. 137-49-2, dated 16th February 1950.)

23. Sanctions the revised rates of seigniorage for removal of bamboos on licenses.

(No. A.F. 7898-9—Ft. 140-49-2, dated 16th February 1950.)

24. Sanctions selling rates for cartwheel materials at Rs. 120 per set.

(No. A.F. 9494-5—Ft. 172-49-2, dated 25th March 1950.)

25. Issues certain amendments to the Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H. 4963—Pol. 97-49-4, dated 4th October 1949.)

26. Issues an amendment to Rule 7 (a) of the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H. 7358—Pol. 147-49-2, dated 15th/16th November 1949.)

27. Issues an amendment to sub-rule 1 of Rule 65 of the Mysore Cinematograph Rules, 1946.

(No. H. 10889—Pol. 282-49-3, dated 20th January 1950.)

28. Issues orders designating under Rule 23(4) of the Mysore Arms Rules, 1926, Transport Managers of the Road Transport Department as persons to whom no fee is chargeable for a license in Form IX of the Mysore Arms Rules in respect of a gun, and a revolver with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.

(No. H. 5493—Pol. 111-49-1, dated 12th October 1949.)

29. *The Cotton Control Order, 1950.*—This order controls the possession, acquisition, distribution and sale of cotton in the State. This also deals with the licensing of cotton dealers in the State and the returns they have to submit periodically to the Textile Commissioner. This order also restricts the movement of cotton from one place to another without a permit from the Textile Commissioner.

No. L.D. 2559—Legis. 6-50-49, dated 30th/31st October 1949.)

30. *The Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX 1950).*—The Control of prices of certain Goods and the supply and distribution thereof have been provided under this Act.

31. Explains the provisions of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (LXIX of 1949) which came into force from 8th December 1949.

(No. L. 5319—C.M. 49-49-2, dated 2nd December 1949.)

32. Notifies the boundaries of the 50 territorial divisions of the City of Bangalore for the purpose of the election of the Divisional Councillorsto fill the fifty general seats referred to in Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (LXIX of 1949).

(No. L. 5479—C.M. 49-49-16, dated 7th December 1949.)

33. Notifies certain rules in regard to the preliminary publication, revision and re-publication of the electoral rolls for the 50 divisions referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 48 and for the Labourers' electorates referred to in Section 51 of the said Act.

(No. L. 6613—C.M. 57-49-2, dated 6th January 1950.)

34. Declares the reservation of one seat each for the election of councillors in six Divisions of Bangalore City for the Depressed Classes and women respectively in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 48 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (LXIX of 1949).

(No. L. 6671—C.M. 57-49-6, dated 7th January 1950.)

35. Directs that the four seats specially reserved for Trade and Commerce shall be filled up by election by the bodies noted below and in the manner indicated in the annexure relating thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (LXIX of 1949) :—

Names of bodies		*Seats*
Mysore Chamber of Commerce	...	2
Bangalore Trades Association	...	1
Bangalore Commercial Association	...	1
Total	...	4

(No. L. 6669—C.M. 57-49-4, dated 7th January 1950.)

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36. Constitutes two electorates consisting of persons employed in industries situated in the City who are members of registered labour associations for the purpose of the election of councillors to the seats specially reserved for labour under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 (LXIX of 1949).

(No. L. 6782—C.M. 57-49-7, dated 9th January 1950.)

37. Notifies certain rules regulating the procedure with regard to the election of the Divisional Councillors of the Corporation of Bangalore and of the Councillors to fill the seats specially reserved for labour.

(No. L. 8030—C.M. 57-49-9, dated 28th January 1950.)

38. *The Foodgrains Import Control Order, 1949.*—This Order restricts the import of certain foodgrains into the State.

(No. S.D. 817—C. 193—48-2, dated 1st/2nd August 1949.)

39. *The articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949.*—This Order requires the holders of lands to deliver to Government at the prices notified, the foodgrains grown on their lands and surplus after verifying their *bona fide* requirements as allowed under the Order and prohibiting private sales and transactions in foodgrains.

(No. S.D. 4054—C. 73-49-4, dated 21st November 1949.)

40. *The Wheat Flour (used in paste-making) Prohibition Order, 1950.*—This order prohibits the use of wheat flour in the manufacture of paste.

(No. S.D. 1864—C. 18-50-6, dated 24th/25th May 1950.)

41. *The following Orders continued to be in force during 1949-50:*

(i) The Oil Seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1943.

(ii) The Mysore Rationing Order (Food), 1943.

(iii) The Articles of Food (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order 1943.

(iv) The Vegetable Oils and Oilcakes (Forward Contract Prohibition) Order, 1944.

(v) The Mysore Fowls and Eggs (Movement) Control Order, 1945.—

(vi) The Mysore Ration Census Order, 1946.

(vii) The V. O. P. Control Order, 1948.

(viii) The Mysore Kerosene Control Order, 1948.

(ix) The Hoarding and Profiteering (Foodgrains) Prevention Order, 1948, and

(x) The Mysore Food (Restictions of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order, 1949.

42. Notifies that Education Cess at two annas in the rupee will be levied on the items detailed below in the Civil Station, Bangalore with effect from 22nd March 1950 the date on which the Elementary Education Act came into force in the said area as per Notification No. E. 10581—Edn. 135-49-2 dated 22nd March 1950.

1. Tax on buildings and lands
2. Taxes on vehicles and animals
3. Profession tax or shop tax

(No. E. 10585—Edn. 135-49-3, dated 22nd March 1950.)

43. Notifies 22nd March 1950 as the date on which the Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Act 1949 (XVII of 1949) shall come into force in the Civil Station of Bangalore.

(No. E. 10581—Edn. 135-49-2, dated 22nd March1950.)

(iii) Military.

73. The three Cavalry Units (Mysore Lancers, Mysore Horse and Cavalry Training Centre), the Infantry Units, Mysore G. T. Company, Mysore Signals, H. H. the Maharaja's Own Infantry and H. H. the Maharaja's Body Guard continued to be under the control of the Department during the year. Due to the integration of Mysore State Forces with the Indian Army, the two Palace Units of His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantary and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard were placed under the charge of the Station Commander, Mysore and separated from the Indian State Force units of Mysore State Troops with effect from 1st April 1950. The Mysore Infantry Band and a small portion of G. T. Company were also

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transferred to His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry from 1st April 1950, but the Infantry Band was stationed in Bangalore temporarily for a period of six months from 1st April 1950. The Units of Mysore State Forces took part in the Republic Day Celebrations held at Mysore and Bangalore on 26th January 1950 and took the Oath of Allegiance.

74. The total strength of the Mysore State Troops including the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was 4,639.

75. The Mysore State Troops were composed of three Cavalry Units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, the Mysore Horse and the Cavalry Training Centre, and four Infantry Units, *viz.*, the 1st, 2nd and 4th Battalions, the Mysore Infantry Centre, the Mysore General Transport Company and the Mysore Signals.

76. The Mysore State Troops held a Mysore State Troops' Day during March 1950 in view of the integration of Mysore State Troops with the Indian Army. A display was held at the Sampangi Stadium, Bangalore, for the benefit of the Public.

77. The control and administration of the Government Stud Farm, Kunigal, was handed over to the Civil Veterinary Department with effect from 24th October 1949.

78. The Officer's Training School which was started on 1st October 1948 to give training to selected Cadets was closed with effect from 1st October 1949 after completing the training. Seven Officers and one J. C. O. Cadet were undergoing training at the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun.

79. The two Units First Battalion National Cadet Corps and 9th Engineering Platoon, Junior Division National Cadet Corps raised in the State under the direction of the Government of India were under the supervision and control of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Forces during the year.

80. The Military training in the units was carried on according to programme. Educational classes were also held under the supervision of the Brigade Educational Officer.

81. Due to the contemplated merger of Mysore State Forces with the Indian Army, Recruitment to State Forces was entirely suspended.

82. The Mysore Soldiers' Board continued to donate pensions to the families of the deceased personnel of Mysore State Forces, as usual. A sum of Rs. 12,562 was received from the Government of India being the Flag Day Fund Collections for the benefit of Ex-Servicemen and serving personnel of Mysore State Forces.

83. A Committee of Officers of the Government of India visited the Mysore State Forces during February 1950 and held discussions with representatives of the Mysore Government and the Department regarding the integration of Mysore State Forces with Indian Army with effect from 1st April 1950. It was decided that all the Mysore State Forces units except the two Palace Units (His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry and His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard) be taken over to Indian Army. The additional questions arrived at were :—

(i) The entire civil staff be taken over and an Accounts Section (Deputy Controller of Military Accounts' Office) be formed to deal with payments of bills, pensions, etc., with effect from 1st April 1950.

(ii) Mustering out concession to the personnel who are to retire voluntarily or other basis be announced.

(iii) The assets of the Mysore State Troops be taken over as they are.

(iv) Supply of stores, etc., be purchased as usual till 1st October 1950 or till arrangements are made by the Indian Army authorities.

(v) The Officers be screened by a Selection Board for selection to Indian Army, and

(vi) The existing system of rules and accounts be followed till the change over to Indian Army is complete.

84. The total expenditure under the head "31, Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 46,02,886 (Rs. 45,45,702).

(iv) Police.

85. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force was 1,785 (1,785) officers, and 9,028 (9,064) constables.

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Strength.

86. The temporary staff consisting of 209 (262) officers and 978 (1,033) men of the Civil Police was employed on work connected with the several internal security measures, working of control orders, food control operations, Special Branch and C.I.D., and Railways.

Armed Police Force.

87. The permanent force of the Provincial Reserve Police consisted of 420 officers and 2,400 men. The services of 53 police officers and 219 constables were lent to other Departments of Government, private persons, and corporate bodies, as in the previous years.

Police Training School.

88. There were 46 daffedars, 4 head constables and 275 police constables in the police training school during the year.

Recruitment.

89. One hundred and eighty four persons were recruited in addition to 275 vacancies filled up by absorbing P. R. P. retrenched men.

Education.

90. Out of 9,028 police constables of the force, 8,200 were literates. In order to increase the number of literates in the force and to wipe off illiteracy, the help of the Adult Literacy Compaign Organisation was invoked and classes were held in several places in the State.

Departmental Punishments.

91. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 8·3 (28·5) for absence without leave and 7·5 (7·7) for other offences.

Rewards.

92. A sum of Rs. 14,170 was given as rewards to 1,979 officers and men. In addition, a sum of Rs. 981 was given as rewards to 257 private persons.

Fire Fighting units.

93. The Fire Brigade Units at Bangalore, and Mysore tackled 49 fire accidents during the year. The total value of property that was subjected to risk and saved was estimated to be about Rs. 4 lakhs.

Village Police.

94. There was a close co-operation between the village police and the regular police in the prevention and detection of crime. Twenty-five village police officers were rewarded for good work. The Village Vigilance Committees were functioning satisfactorily in all the districts. Their services were being availed of in giving wide publicity to crime and in gathering intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

95. One hundred and eight cases of murder were reported during the year as against 139 in

the previous year. The motive for murder was as follows:—

Motive		*1948-49*	*1949-50*
1. Sexual jealousy	...	33	22
2. Family dispute	...	17	17
3. Faction and feuds	...	19	9
4. Murder for gain	...	14	5
5. Other causes	...	56	55
	Total ...	139	108

96. The following table shows the incidence of grave crimes in relation to the prices of staple food stuffs.—

Year	Seers per rupee			Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking and theft.	Ordinary theft	Cattle theft	Total
	Rice	Ragi	Jola							
	2·5	5	5	108	19	68	1,896	4,072	438	6,601

97. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 8,745 (11,766). The number of serious offences against person and property was 2,104 (2,858). The total number of heinous crimes reported during the year was 399 (489). The decrease was mostly under murder, dacoity, robbery, and culpable homicide. The major number of offences under murder were reported in Bangalore North (13), Chitaldrug District (15), Mandya (12) and Bangalore District (11). Cognizable Cases.

98. The number of cases referred by the Magistrates to the Police was 391 (381). Of these, 265 cases were referred to under Section 165, Criminal Procedure Code and 126 cases under 202, Criminal Procedure Code. Non-cognizable offences.

99. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with was 10,998 of which 6,669 ended in conviction and 2,471 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn and struck

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off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,438 cases pending at the close of the year.

Detection and prevention of Crime.

100. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under Penal Code disposed of during the year was 54·2 (57·1). The percentage of lost property recovered was 38·4 (34·25). The number of bad characters registered was 17 (89).

101. The vigilance to watch the movements of the habitual criminals was tightened. The dissemination of information regarding the occurrence of offences was prompt both to the C.I.D. and to the neighbouring stations by means of Crime Cards. History sheets of dangerous criminals were maintained up-to-date.

102. The District Intelligent Bureaus formed in the Districts were working satisfactorily in collecting and furnishing prompt information to the Central C. I. D. regarding crime and criminals.

103. The total number of unnatural deaths reported was 1,851 (2,644).

104. The following statement gives the details of several kinds of unnatural deaths reported.—

Accidental drowning	854
Suicidal drowning	197
Suicidal hanging	137
Poisoning	15
Motor Accidents	12
Fall from heights	84
Railway Accidents	41
Electric Shock	10
Lightning	10
Snake bite	50
Burns	40
Wild beasts	14
Other causes	387
Total ...	1,851

Post-mortem Examination.

105. Post-mortem examination was conducted in 865 (1,083) cases.

Warrants.

106. One hundred and eighty-one warrants were pending at the close of the year as against 80 in the previous year.

107. In 73 (317) cases, theparents of juveniles were warned. Juvenile Smoking.

108. There were 865 (871) members of the Criminal Tribes on the roll at the close of the year. Criminal Tribes.

109. At the commencement of the year, there were 46,020 finger print slips on record in the Bureau as against 45,210 in the previous year. Finger print slips of 2,074 convicted persons were received for record during the year, as against 2,510 in the previous year. The number of slips eliminated from the records of the Bureau was 896 (1,700) leaving a balance of 47,198 on record at the close of the year. Finger print Bureau.

110. The following figures indicate the number of vehicles registered, the number of vehicles plying for hire and the accidents caused during the year.— Motor Vehicles Act.

		1948-49	*1949-50*
1.	Number of vehicles registered ...	9,600	2,070
2.	Number of buses plying for hire ...	680	683
3.	Number of accidents caused by Motor Vehicles ...	313	250
4.	Number of Accidents with loss of life ...	56	43

111. The Home Guards organisation was functioning in 82 centres in cities, districts and taluk headquarters and 3,638 volunteers were trained in foot drill, lathi drill, simple police law and procedure, first aid and traffic control. Home Guards

112. The cost of the Police Force under all heads was approximately Rs. 67,14,000 (Rs. 1,09,99, 494). Cost of Police force.

(v) Extradition.

113. Thirty-six (36) persons were received from outside the State for trial in the several Criminal Courts in the State during the year.

114. Including 11 persons whose cases were pending trial at the beginning of the year, there were 47 persons awaiting trial during the year. Among the 47 persons, 30 were convicted, three acquitted, six discharged and trial was pending in the case of the remaining eight persons.

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115. Thirty-one (31) persons were surrendered from Mysore State to the Provinces of India during the year. Out of these, 23 persons were surrendered to the Madras State and five persons were surrendered to the Bombay State.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

116. Excluding Revenue Officers who were Ex-officio Magistrates, the number of Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 73 (74).

117. The total number of offences reported was 55,706 (46,377). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts was 85,439(excluding 153 persons committed or referred to Sessions) against 80,595 in the previous year. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 70,283 (65,754) persons were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 47,762 and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 19,118. Cases involving 15,156 persons were pending at the close of the year.

118. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 54,434 (42,808). The cases against 48,420 persons were disposed of and 43,675 persons were convicted.

Bench Courts.

119. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 21,947 cases involving 23,326 persons and they disposed of 20,457 cases involving 21,176 persons.

120. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 37,084 cases involving 62,209 persons.

District Magistrates.

121. The District Magistrates disposed of 44 (28) cases involving 46 (67) persons.

Sessions Courts.

122. Of the 130 cases, including 35 cases pending at the beginning of the year, involving 285 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 101 cases involving 233 persons were disposed of.

Average duration of cases.

123. The average duration of cases in the Court of Honorary Bench Magistrates, in the Courts of District Magistrates and in the Sessions Courts was 31·6 (22·03), 35·56 (45·4), and 87·79 (79·42) days respectively. In the Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 57·03 (36·08) days.

124. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 800 (869) regular appeals involving 1,244 (1,173) persons. Of these, 668 appeals involving 1,030 persons were disposed of, leaving 132 (94) appeals pending at the end of the year. In the Magistrates' Courts, out of 290 cases, including 49 pending at the beginning of the year, 233 cases were disposed of, leaving 57 pending at the close of the year. In the Sessions Courts, out of 510 (601) cases, including 45 pending at the beginning of the year, 435 (556) were disposed of leaving 75 appeals pending at the end of the year.

125. The total number of Criminal appeals for disposal by the High Court was 41 (50). The number of appeals disposed of was 49. In 24 appeals, conviction and sentences were confirmed; in 12 appeals, the sentences were reduced or altered; and in 13 appeals, the sentences were reversed.

126. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 107·7 (95·04) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 46·29 (37) days and that of the appeals disposed of by the Magistrates was 53·48 (65·24) days.

127. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 117 and 221 revision petitions respectively. The Sessions Judges disposed of 96 cases and the District Magistrates disposed of 175 cases. Revision.

128. The number of cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *suo motu* in revision was 16 involving 31 persons.

129. Under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 7 cases were referred to the High Court during the year for confirmation of the sentences of death passed on the accused. In 4 cases involving 5 persons, the convictions were confirmed and the sentences of death were altered to one of transportation for life.

130. The total number of all cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 591 (701) and the number disposed of was 531 (594).

131. Four persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judges and 2 by the Special Judge appointed to try cases arising out of the disturbances at Sira against 7 Punishments.

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in the previous year. Thirteen persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Of the 3,755 persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment, 3,395 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under and the remaining 360 (504) for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 34,050 (34,040). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 4,38,511 and Rs. 3,32,177 respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,126 (Rs. 1978).

(vii) Civil Justice.

132. The number of Civil Courts in the State other than Village Courts was 44, the same as in the previous year.

133. The total number of both original and small cause suits instituted was 19,351 (23,280) excluding refiled and remanded suits. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts was 203 (207). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts it was 500 (643), in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 11,940 (14,384). On the Small Cause side, the number instituted in the District Court, Civil Station, Bangalore was 389 (412). In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, it was 3,413 (3,899) and in the Munsiffs' Courts it was 2,906 (3,735).

Miscellaneous Cases.

134. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 5,252 (6,181) and the number disposed of was 4,996 (6,080).

Appellate Work.

135. The number of regular appeals instituted was 2,386 (2,559) and the number disposed of was 1,511 (1,780). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,510 (1,377). There were 421 (438) miscellaneous appeals for disposal. Of these, 285 were disposed of leaving 136 (109) pending at the end of the year. The average duration was 126·7 days against 115·8 days in the previous year.

High Court.

136. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 186 (239). Including 313 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 499 (438). The number disposed of was 141 (125). The number of second appeals filed was 528 (676) including ten re-filed. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 1,358 (1,258), of which 385 (428) were disposed of. The number

of Miscellaneous appeals for disposal was 113 (125), of which 66 (95) were disposed of, leaving 47 pending at the end of the year.

137. There were 310 Civil Revision petitions pending at the beginning of the year. Four hundred and forty-three Civil Revision Petitions were filed. 420 (411) were disposed of leaving 325 (310) pending at the end of the year.

Insolvency Proceedings.

138. The number of insolvency applications for disposal during the year was 174 (203). The number disposed of was 104 (121), leaving a pendency of 70 (82) at the end of the year. The amount realised was Rs. 19,830 (Rs. 38,321), and the amount distributed to the creditors was Rs. 19,970 (Rs. 29,833).

Execution of Decrees.

139. The total number of execution applications filed was 21,870 (26,153). The total number disposed of was 21,492 (26,948), leaving a pendency of 10,245 (9,867) at the end of the year. The number of cases pending over a year was 408 (388). The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 19,80,063 (Rs. 24,31,212).

Legal Practitioners.

140. The number of advocates enrolled during the year was 27 (53). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 893, of whom 11 were from Madras Presidency and one from Bombay Presidency. The total number of pleaders on the last day of the year was 1,008 (979), including those who had yet to renew their certificates. The number of pleaders newly enrolled was 29 and 10 pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

Finance.

141. The total receipts and expenditure of the Courts for the year, including the High Court amounted to Rs. 14,47,125 (Rs. 14,14,697) and Rs. 11,88,111 (Rs. 16,04,139) respectively.

(viii) Prisons.

142. The Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore worked satisfactorily.

143. At the beginning of the year, there remained in the jails 2,346 prisoners of all classes ; 11,583 were admitted during the year, 12,634 were discharged and 1,295 remained at the close of the year.

144. Of the 2,660 convicts directly admitted, 2,593 were men and 67 women. Of these, 1,900 were Hindus, 484 Muslims and 276 were Christians.

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Occupation.

145. Of the total number of convicts, 93 were Government or Municipal servants, 349 were professional persons, 254 were agriculturists, 112 were engaged in commerce and trade, 27 were employed in arts and crafts, and 1,858 in other miscellaneous occupations.

Education.

146. The two schools Kannada and Urdu continued to work in the Central Jail, Bangalore. The religious ministers of the jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects is attached in both the jails for the use of prisoners.

Finance.

147. Excluding the outlay on repairs, the gross expenditure in the jails for the year was Rs. 3,64,841 (Rs. 3,89,125). The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 372 against Rs. 437 in the previous year.

148. The gross expenditure in the lock-ups for the year was Rs. 1,73,304 against Rs. 1,67,982 for the previous year. The average cost per head for the year for the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 474 (Rs. 408).

General.

149. There was heavy influx of communist detenus in jails during the year. Action was being taken to re-organise the industries in the Central Jail, Bangalore on a modern basis by installing machinery. Several recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee were sanctioned. The benefit of release on parole for 10 days in a year was approved. The services of nursing orderlies, from among the prison staff in the Central Jail, Bangalore, was working satisfactorily.

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

150. The total number of Sub-Registry Offices in the State were 86, of which 65 were special and 21 *Ex-officio*.

Registration.

151. The total number of documents registered during the year was 1,46,192 (2,40,317). The aggregate value of the documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 9,57,43,449 (Rs. 15,66,39,531). The number of registered documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempted

from payment of registration fees, was 4,337 (8,345) and the amount of fees, which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents, was Rs. 28,431 (Rs. 52,232). The mutation fee collected during the year was Rs. 1,39,988 (Rs. 2,08,561).

152. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,45,010 (Rs. 8,44,030) and Rs. 3,78,138 (Rs. 3,66,781). The income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office was Rs. 3,706 (Rs. 5,217), and Rs. 2,469 (Rs. 2,825) respectively. Finance.

153. An order was issued exempting from stamp duty, registration charges and surcharge duties on documents pertaining to the transfer of properties in connection with the Gopal Rao Enquiry Committee. Changes in Act and Rules.

154. Sanction was accorded for the levy of a surchage duty at one per cent on transfers of immoveable properties situated in the Sagar Town Municipal area with effect from 1st September 1949.

155. Sanction was accorded for the levy of a surcharge duty at one per cent on transfers of immoveable properties situated in the Tumkur Town Municipal area with effect from 1st February 1950.

156. Exemption was granted from payment of stamp, registration charges and surcharge duties on conveyances by private individuals, etc., in favour of Government.

157. An order was issued cancelling the exemption from the levy of surcharge stamp duty granted in respect of immoveable properties within the limits of the Sagar Town Municipality.

158. A notification was issued transferring the Registration jurisdiction of 27 villages from the Malur sub-district to the Kolar sub-district with effect from 1st March 1950.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

159. There were 55 Town and 51 Minor Municipalities in the State. The Village Panchayet of Y. N. Hosakote (Tumkur District) was converted into a Minor Municipality

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and the Minor Municipal Councils of Srinivasapur, Hiriyur, and Nyamathi were ordered to be converted into Town Municipalities.

160. A large number of Town and Minor Municipalities were reconstituted during the year on the expiry of the term of their previous reconstitution.

161. The privilege of having elected non-official Presidents were conferred on the Town Municipal Council of Malavalli and on the Minor Municipal Councils of Chennarayapatna and Koratagere.

162. The total number of members on the several Municipalities in all the Districts at the end of the year was 1,865. Of these, 1,320 were elected, 236 nominated and 309 official members.

163. The income and expenditure of the several Municipal Councils in all the Districts of the State, amounted to Rs. 52,98,594 (Rs. 58,62,537) and Rs. 46,95,623 (Rs. 58,41,657) respectively. Out of a total demand of Rs. 33,66,191 including arrears under assessed taxes in all the Districts, a sum of Rs. 23,02,400 was collected excluding the remission amounting to Rs. 10,010 and leaving a sum of Rs. 10,53,781 to be collected.

164. A Committee was constituted during the year under the Chairmanship of Sri A. Bheemappa Naik, for examining the working of Town and Minor Municipalities in the State. The Committee's recommendations were received after the close of the year and a Bill to give effect to their recommendations is being examined.

165. A sum of rupees six lakhs each was provided in the State Budget under Town Improvement and Water Supply Grants and amounts were sanctioned for the improvement of Sanitation, Drainage, Water Supply, etc., of Municipal Councils deserving of such assistance. A scheme of water supply to Anekal Town was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,41,200 Government meeting half the cost and the Municipal share being advanced as a loan. To meet the water scarcity in Kolar Town, a scheme for providing ten borewells and re-laying distribution pipes was sanctioned at a cost of rupees six lakhs, the cost being met by Government and the Municipal Council equally, the Municipal share being sanctioned as a loan.

166. The work of providing protected water supply to Chickballapur Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,95,750, which was to be met by the Government and the Municipal Council equally, has been undertaken by the Sanitary Department and is nearing completion.

167. An estimate for Rs. 80,000 for the comprehensive Drainage of Koratagere was sanctioned, the expenditure being met by Government and the Municipal Council in the proportion of two-thirds and one-third.

168. A Government Grant of Rs. 80,877 was sanctioned towards the water supply Scheme of Saligrama at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,21,315.

169. A scheme for water supply to Harihar Town was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,01,740.

170. A Grant of rupees three lakhs was sanctioned towards the Government share of the cost of Hosadurga water supply estimated at rupees five lakhs.

171. Four Harijan quarters and two twin-quarters for officials were constructed at Bhadravati at a total cost of Rs. 19,600.

Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

172. On the 8th December 1949, the Bangalore City Municipality and the Municipal Commission, Civil Station, Bangalore, were merged and formed into the Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

173. The Bangalore City Municipal Council held six ordinary, ten adjourned and six special meetings for the period from 1st July 1949 to 8th December 1949. The Municipal Commission, Civil Station held for the same period six ordinary, two emergent and two special meetings. During the period from 8th December 1949 to 31st March 1950 the Corporation held four ordinary, two special and four adjourned meetings.

174. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation were as follows:—

Station	Income	Expenditure
	Rs,	Rs.
1. City Municipality ...	28,99,202	39,49,538
2. Civil Station Municipal Commission.	20,11,462	19,81,026
Total ...	49,10,664	59,30,564

175. A sum of Rs. 3,61,951 was spent on improvement works in the City area.

176. Some of the important works carried out during the year were :—

1. Construction of Harijan quarters at Siddapur.
2. Construction of vegetable market at Seshadripuram.
3. Construction of Sri Pobbathi Krishnaiah Setty Maternity Home at Visweswarapuram.
4. Construction of Sri N. Dasappa Maternity Home opposite to Sir Puttannachetty Town Hall.
5. Formation of labour colony in Srirampur, and
6. The construction of Sri M. Kempiah Dispensary near Mavalli circle, and of 26 bus shelters at different places in the city was under progress.

177. The Civil Station continued to consume an average of 3·2 million gallons of filtered water a day. The completion of the 27 inch newly laid gravitation main improved considerably the water supply to the Civil Station area.

178. Education cess was levied for the first time in the Civil Station area with effect from 1st July 1949. The Municipal Elementary schools of that area were transferred to Government.

(x) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

179. The Trust Board consisting of eleven members including the Chairman Sri C. N. Narasinga Rao, continued to work during the year. Fifteen meetings were held, of which six were special and the rest ordinary. In all six hundred and eighty-eight subjects were dealt with.

180. The schemes attended to by the Board during the year were the formation of Industrial Suburb to the west of Bangalore, lay-out of Residential Extensions in the City, construction of houses, housing of Industrial Workers, schemes relating to slum clearance, construction of roads and bridges, under-ground drainage and other miscellaneous items of work such as surveys and the like.

181. The Industrial Suburb was inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja on 3rd July 1949 and was named as RAJAJI NAGAR after the name of His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Governor-General of the Indian Dominion. An inaugural Pillar with a park around it at a cost of nearly Rs. 18,000 was also constructed. Messrs. Kirlosker Electric Factory was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on 3rd July 1949.

182. In the Industrial Suburb, estimates for Rs. 9,11,600 for the lay-out of the North zone of the Industrial Suburb providing for 140 factory sites for industries of various types were sanctioned for Rs. 8,21,600. Twenty-eight sites were allotted and three factory buildings have come up. The outlay during the year was Rs. 45,459 bringing the total outlay up to the end of the year to Rs. 7,71,644.

183. A scheme for the layout for housing the industrial workers in the industrial suburb at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,27,592 was sanctioned. About 3,000 sites were formed during the year. Formation of roads, culverts, drains, etc., was completed and the remaining work was under progress. An extent of ten acres of land in this lay-out was given to the Electrical Department for the construction of a Receiving Station and Staff-quarters. An extent of ten acres of land adjoining the above lay-out was allotted to Messrs. Yadalam Brothers for the construction of a Textile Factory. The outlay during the year was Rs. 9,35,610 bringing the total outlay to Rs. 12,43,861.

184. The formation of a lay-out for the Timber-yard and Bamboo Bazaar and the formation of a lay-out of the proposed industrial suburb on either side of the Mysore Road as also the formation of a housing area for the South zone of the industrial suburb, opposite to Government Electric Factory were the other two schemes connected with the industrial suburb which were under the consideration of Government.

185. Regarding residential extensions,—a scheme for the formation of about 6,000 sites in the Jayanagar Extension was sanctioned at an outlay of Rs. 9,79,975. About 2,500 sites were formed and 1,200 sites were allotted during the year.

186. Regarding Kumara Park West Extension, an outlay of Rs. 1,16,100 was sanctioned bringing the total outlay to Rs. 4,65,704. Two hundred and twenty sites were formed.

187. In the lay out of Sri Ramakrishna Mutt, 82 sites of different dimensions were proposed to be formed as also 60 shop sites. The scheme was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,73,110.

188. In the Sunkenahally Extension,—276 sites were formed at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,71,100. The outlay incurred upto the end of March 1950 was Rs. 11,490.

189. Regarding the Wilson Garden Extension, after it came to the charge of the Trust Board, 100 sites were formed and allotted to the houseless public of Bangalore. The realisation by the sale of sites during the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,761.

190. In the Vyalikaval Extension (below the Sankey's tank) an estimate for Rs. 7,77,740 for providing 468 building sites of 30′×45′ each, 66 building sites of 45′×90′ and 116 sites of 10′×20′ was sanctioned. The outlay during the year was Rs. 96,552 bringing the total outlay to Rs. 96,882.

191. The Jayamahal Extension, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 7,06,82 provides for 112 bungalow sites of the dimensions of 80′×120′, 95′×120′ and 60′×90′ plus 63 sites of 15′×30′. The outlay on the works during the year was Rs. 4,50,000.

192. In connection with the scheme for the formation of a lay-out in Palace Guttahalli area, an extent of 23 acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,65,728 was laid out. The scheme provides for 93 building sites of 45′×90′ and 115 sites of 30′×45′ and 52 shop sites of 10′×20′.

193. Necessary steps were being taken regarding the formation of a lay-out opposite the Government Veterinary Hospital on the Mysore Road for housing the hospital employees.

194. In Kumara Park (West) Extension, 50 "D" type houses were constructed during the year. The total outlay on this scheme for the year was Rs. 1,61,606 bringing the total outlay to Rs, 3,46,769.

195. The construction of 52 twin Units was all completed at an outlay of Rs. 44,402 during the year. The

realisations derived by the sale of these houses amounted to Rs. 1,86,735.

196. A block of four Units of Soil Cement houses built on Platform Road at a total cost of Rs. 7,785 was handed over to the Corporation in March 1950 as they contributed the cost of construction including the value of a small portion of the railway land taken for the scheme.

197. The scheme for the construction of 656 Labour Quarters in the industrial suburb for housing industrial labour was sanctioned.

198. A scheme for the housing of displaced persons in the Jayanagar Extension at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,80,000 on the 200 sites that were reserved for them was under the consideration of the Board.

199. A scheme for the construction of Railway Under-Bridge between the Kumara Park East and West extensions was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,158.

200. The schemes that were under submission to Government by the Trust Board were the scheme for the location of Timber-yard and Bamboo bazaar in the industrial suburb (south zone) at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,91,200, the formation of a lay-out on either side of the Mysore Road with the Housing Area for the South Zone of the industrial suburb, at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,02,000, the lay-out in Oaklipuram (Hanumanthapur) for small industries at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,00,000; the proposed extension of Wilson Garden opposite the Mental Hospital (Lakkasandra) at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,39,000, a scheme for extending the Kumara Park West Extension further North at an estimated cost of Rs. 99,950, the lay-out in the area to the West of Water Supply Division, Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,37,000, the formation of a lay-out in Anjanappa Gardens at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,46,120, the formation of a lay-out in Dodbylakhana area at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,10,800, the formation of a lay-out in Yedur-Nagasandra area at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,00,400 and the layout of Maruthi Extension (S. Nos. 42 and 43 of Kethmaranahalli village) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,64,900.

201. There were 925 acquisition cases pending at the end of the year.

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202. An amount of Rs. 10,97,138 was placed by the Government at the disposal of the Board towards the expenses for works connected with the industrial suburb area and also towards expenses of salary, contingency, tools and plant, unremunerative works, etc., during the year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 17,55,753 was advanced by Government towards the expenditure connected with the lay-out of Extensions.

203. The total receipts during the year including the balance of Rs. 12,65,832 was Rs. 51,19,787. An expenditure of Rs. 33,76,055 (Rs. 27,71,553) was incurred during the year.

Mysore City Municipal Council.

204. The Municipal Council was reconstituted from 3rd January 1950. The Council held 9 ordinary, 6 adjourned and 9 special meetings.

205. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 1,88,212. The receipt and expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,84,630 (Rs. 20,39,227) and Rs. 15,09,184 (Rs. 20,37,627) respectively. The incidence *per capita* taxation was Rs. 3-5-5 during the year. A loan of a sum of Rs. 13,88,325 was obtained, against which a sum of Rs. 8,94,226 remained to be repaid. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 3,48,361 (Rs. 3,04,629). The more important of the works carried out during the year were :—

1. Providing gable roof to the western side of vegetable stall in Devaraja Market.
2. Providing expanded metal shutters to the areca nut shops in the Devaraja Market.
3. Construction of additional shops in Devaraja Market.
4. Providing Doddaballapur slab for a portion of the flooring in Devaraja Market vegetable stall.
5. Improvement to mutton stall at Yerrakatte.
6. Conversion of the toddy shop into a market in Nazarbad.
7. Construction of waiting rooms in bus terminus separately for men and women.
8. Extension of accommodation of the temporary sheep slaughter house at Jalapuri, and
9. Construction (in part) of veterinary hospital.

206. A sum of Rs. 28,541 (Rs. 9,289) was spent for attending to drainage works, which is nearly three times of what was expended in the previous year.

207. A scheme for improving the water supply distribution at a cost of Rs. 12,10,000 was under the consideration of Government.

208. Eight dispensaries in the several Mohallas of the City, the T. B. Dispensary in Mandi Mohalla and the Municipal Indigenous Hospital in K. R. Mohalla continued to work during the year. The Seth Mohandas Tulsidas Municipal Hospital for Women in Chamundipuram, which was put into service from 9th July 1949 also worked during the year, besides the Sacred Hearts' Dispensary in Mysore South and the Holdsworth Memorial Hospital in Ediga.

209. Six hundred tons of compost were manufactured during the year. An area of 8 acres in the Sewage Farm was brought under vegetable cultivation during the year. Both indigenous and exotic types of vegetables were grown and sold to the public in the Farm and in the Devaraja Market in a special stall erected for the purpose.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

210. The Trust Board consisting of nine members including the Chairman Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, continued to work during the year.

211. Nine ordinary and seven adjourned meetings of the Board were held.

212. The total income of the Board during the year from all sources including those under suspense heads, N.R.B. and Palace Building Funds, extensions and advances amounted to Rs. 17,43,382. The expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 11,79,985. The total number of underground free sewer connections given during the year was 161 (254) and the total number of extra house connections given was 43 (70).

213. The realisations from the sale of sites amounted to Rs. 80,353. The demand for sites for the construction of houses by the poor and the middle class people was very great. To meet the demand, new extensions were formed in the City.

214. Action was being taken to expedite the formation of the Industrial Suburb near Mysore South. An estimate for Rs. 1,12,900 was sanctioned for the formation of a layout of bamboo bazaar providing 50 sites in Mysore

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South for shifting the bamboo bazaar from its existing place.

215. Six hundred and sixty-four sites were available at the beginning of the year, and 31 were formed during the year. Thirteen sites were resumed during the period. Of these, 29 sites were sold or allotted, leaving 679 sites at the close of the year.

216. Regarding underground drainage works for the old City, an estimate of Rs. 8,81,660 has been sanctioned. Government have agreed to bear half of this amount in four annual instalments as outlay is incurred.

217. With a view to give immediate relief to the houseless people and on account of the difficulty experienced by the public to get building materials especially controlled articles in the local market, at reasonable rates, a few model houses at a cheap cost ranging from Rs. 3,200 to Rs. 6,500 were constructed as an experimental measure behind the Silk Factory and disposed of either by sale or allotment. Out of 4 sets of model houses proposed to be constructed in Ittigegud which are now taken on hand, two sets of 12 houses each have been completed and the construction of third set of 12 houses has commenced.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

218. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board which was reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st December 1947 continued to function during the year. There were twenty-two members on the Board. Six ordinary meetings and two special meetings were held and the average attendance was 15.

inance.

219. The total receipts inclusive of the opening balance and the total expenditure of the Board were Rs. 3,59,217 and Rs. 2,55,777 respectively The receipts under the house and shop taxes were Rs. 15,819, the total realization under octroi duty being Rs. 1,01,061 and income under "Markets" Rs. 43,996.

220. Out of a total demand of Rs. 3,61,064 under cesses and taxes, a sum of Rs. 2,96,495 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 64,569 under the heads "Mohatarfa". "Vehicle tax" Ground rent on Cooly Colony, etc.

Improvement works.

221. The improvement works sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 4,83,334 were under progress during the year.

(x) Davangere City Municipality.

222. The total area of the Davangere City is 7.6 square miles and the population according to the census of 1941 was 31,812.

223. The Davangere City Municipal Council consisted of 25 councillors, of whom 20 were elected and 5 nominated. The number of meetings held was 46, of which 9 were ordinary, 23 special and 14 adjourned.

224. The term of the Office of the President and the Vice-President of the City Municipal Council was fixed for a period of one year.

225. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 4,81,806 (Rs. 6,10,168) and Rs. 5,18,395 (Rs. 5,73,938) respectively. The total demand including arrears under all the heads during the year was Rs. 4,49,330. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,47,389 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 2,01,941 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to total demand worked out to 53 per cent.

226. The following were the important works sanctioned during the year:—

		Rs.
1.	Construction of New Municipal Offices Building.	1,36,500
2.	Construction of Vegetable Market building.	60,000

227. The work connected with the improvement of the distribution main for Davangere Water Works at Harihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,10,000, was completed. The formation of a new cattle shandy maidan in the Davangere tank bed was sanctioned.

228. A grant of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned in connection with the payment of compensation to atchkatdars under the Anekonda and Nituvally tanks, as they were breached with a view to keeping the area in a sanitary condition.

229. The following proposals were under the consideration of Government :—

		Rs.
1.	Construction of one more R. C. C. tank of two lakhs gallons capacity at Davangere.	1,20,000
2.	Underground Drainage Scheme ...	9,72,000
3.	Construction of Municipal High School building.	72,000

230. The public health of the city was generally good except for the outbreak of plague during the early part of July 1949 to the end of August 1949. All possible preventive measures were adopted to check the spread of epidemic.

231. Mosquito control work was also undertaken at a cost of Rs. 11,000.

232. Bye-laws for regulating the dangerous and offensive trades and for regulating the construction of buildings in Davangere City were sanctioned.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

233. All the nine District Boards which were reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st June 1947 continued to function during the year. The total number of members on these Boards was 262 (262), of which 177 were elected, 52 nominated and 33 *ex-officio* members.

234. The District Boards. except Mandya District Board, held 30 (48) meetings during the year.

235. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards, except Mandya District Board, under all the heads amounted to Rs. 27,08,058 (Rs. 17,47,420) and Rs. 29,46,117 (Rs. 22,42,170) respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 18,25,689 (Rs. 17,47,420), of which a sum of Rs. 10,10,662 (Rs. 12,87,347) was realised from Local Cesses, Rs. 1,18,179 (Rs. 1,41,758) from Tolls and Ferries; Rs. 3,50,337 (Rs. 1,49,630) from Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous; and Rs. 3,46,511 (Rs. 1,68,685) from contributions and Grants-in-aid. The expenditure under Service Heads was Rs. 19,87,465 (Rs. 22,42,170), of which a sum of Rs. 5,93,021 (Rs. 7,85,900) was spent on works

executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 6,00,692 (Rs. 6,41,205) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards; Rs. 75,592 (Rs. 2,65,447) on Administration and Collection; Rs. 5,60,856 (Rs. 4,31,321) on Public Health, Safety and conveyance and Rs. 57,304 (Rs. 1,18,297) on accommodation for travellers and on miscellaneous items.

236. New Ayurvedic Dispensaries were sanctioned at Doddapatangere in Chickmagalur District and at Belagutti in Shimoga District. Veterinary Dispensaries were sanctioned at Yeraballi and Byadarahalli in Chitaldrug District, at Bilikere in Mysore District and at Hithala in Shimoga District. New High Schools were started at Maradihalli, in Chitaldrug District, at Nuggihalli and Rayanakoppal in Hassan District, at Varthur in Bangalore District and at Gudibanda in Kolar District. The Occupational Institute at Hassan was also started during the year.

Beggar Relief Scheme.

237. *Receiving Centre.*—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (1,718) beggars were arrested by the warders of the Colony. Of these, 732 were released by the Receiving Officer after detailed examination in each case. The remaining beggars were produced before the Magistrate and on enquiry, the Court released 821 beggars as against 827 during the previous year. Twenty-six beggars who were found to be incorrigible, were sentenced by Court to undergo simple imprisonment for a period ranging from two weeks to twelve weeks in the Central Jail. One hundred and ninety-five beggars were ordered to be detained and transferred to the Relief Centre for being maintained in the Colony. One hundred and thirty-five non-Mysorean beggar offenders were repatriated upto the State border.

238. *Relief Centre.*—One hundred and ninety-five beggars were received from the Receiving Centre as against 108 during 1948-49. The opening balance was 109 as against 49 in the previous year. The total number of beggars who were permanently detained and given food and clothing in the Relief Centre during the year was 304 as against 157 during the previous year. Of these, 59 beggars were discharged on production of proper surety.

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239. With a view to keep the beggars active and train them up to become useful and self-reliant citizens, the beggars in the Relief Centre are given training in handicrafts, such as mat-weaving, envelope-making, spinning by charakas and taklies. Most of the boys have learnt the art of mat-weaving very well and they were discharged and sent back to Society to lead a useful life. In order to employ the able-bodied inmates of this Colony, an extent of 250 acres was used for cultivation in agriculture and gardening. A variety of vegetables were grown as also ragi, horsegram and jawar crops.

240. A primary school and the adult literacy section continued to work in the Colony.

241. The Act for the prohibition of beggary in the Mysore State was extended to the Civil Station of Bangalore from 1st September 1950.

(xii) Village Panchayets and Rural Drive.

242. The total number of village panchayets in the State was 12,571 (12,241). including the panchayets constituted for villages transferred to Mysore State. Eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-eight (11,358) elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by the village panchayets was 31,194 (40,422).

243. Including arrears, the total demand of the village panchayet taxes amounted to Rs. 34,83,010 (Rs. 37,63,583), of which Rs. 13,10,807 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,72,203 (Rs. 19,48,770) at the end of the year.

244. The cash balance at the credit of the panchayets was Rs. 55,88,444, the income of the village panchayets from various sources amounted to Rs. 13,74,993 (Rs. 20,74,599) making a total of Rs. 69,63,437, of which a sum of Rs. 15,49,883 (Rs. 24,65,221) was spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 54,13,552 at the credit of the village panchayets by the end of the year.

Grant.

245. Out of a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs sanctioned for Rural Development Works, a sum of Rs. 17,07,239 was spent on rural improvements, rural water supply and rural communications.

246. A length of 288 miles and 5 furlongs of inter-village communication roads was formed during the year. A sum of Rs. 21,882 was spent on the maintenance of the roads. A distance of 1,457 miles of roads has yet to be formed. Inter village communication roads.

247. The number of wells completed and pending at the end of the year was 588 and 3,256, respectively. The number of villages that are in need of wells single or more was 4,065. Rural water supply.

248. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 3,389 (3,053) villages. The value of work done amounted to Rs. 2,30,313, of which a sum of Rs. 49,888 was adjusted towards the village panchayet taxes. Miscellaneous.

249. Three hundred and fifty-two (484) drainage works were completed, 306 (185) village extensions were formed and 2,268 (1,325) separate plots were allotted for dumping manure. Unsightly pits were removed to distant places in 1,674 (841) villages. Topes were formed in 1,951 (5,102) villages. A special tree planting drive was undertaken during the year. Fifteen lakhs seventy-three thousand three hundred and thirty-six seedlings were planted and a sum of Rs. 10,000 was spent for the purpose. Seven thousand six hundred and fifteen adult literacy classes were opened.

250. The rural welfare centres continued to work. Those centres covered an area of 490 square miles and were intended to serve a total population of 1,20,489. The amount spent on public works in these centres was Rs. 1,61,354 and a sum of Rs. 36,989 was spent for providing amenities to the members of Depressed Classes in the rural welfare centres. Rural welfare centres.

251. The number of taluk development committees held was 647. Twelve hobli conferences were held. The accounts of 1,262 village panchayets were audited. Committees.

252. Propaganda was continued to be carried on through the vans in various matters of rural development by means of lectures and exhibition of education films. Instructions were issued to undertake intensive work in the headquarters of Revenue Circles so that each village could build up a community centre of its own. Special attention was being bestowed for the improvement of the 24 villages

PROTECTION

selected for Agricultural Labour Enquiry by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was allotted for the purpose.

253. As a measure of assisting grow more food scheme, instructions were issued to spend a portion of grants allotted for Raral Improvements for digging pits for the preparation of compost manure. Seven thousand one hundred and forty-eight pits were dug at a cost of Rs. 14,418.

254. To suggest measures to avoid overlapping of Rural Development Work that is devolving on the Village Panchayets, Rural Development Committees and the District Boards, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri V. Venkatappa. The suggestion of the Committee to have a common Act for the Local Boards was engaging the attention of Government.

Amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

255. A sum of Rs. 19 lakhs was sanctioned for the scheme of amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. A sum of Rs. 13,07,367 was spent for meeting the cost of acquisition of lands for the formation of depressed class colonies and extensions and for the payment of subven. tions to deserving people for the construction of houses. During the year, 176 cases of acquisition of lands were sanctioned and 4,069 houses were constructed in the several parts of the State with the help of Government subventions.

256. Encouragement was accorded to the Kannada weekly journal "Panchajanya" which was dedicated to the social and educational advancement of the Harijans by purchasing 2,000 copies thereof for being distributed among the village panchayets, etc.

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

N.B.—Statements showing (i) the Receipts and Expenditure of the State, and (ii) the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for the year 1949-50 will be found in Appendix I.

257. The year 1949-50 shows actuals for nine months (from July 1949 to March 1950) only due to change in the Financial year from July-June to July-March.

General Summary.

258. The total amount realised during the year under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 949·09 lakhs and the net Expenditure met out of Revenue was Rs. 950·08 lakhs resulting in a net deficit of Rs. 0·99 lakh.

259. The total receipts and payments including Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,335·30 lakhs and Rs. 1,639·53 lakhs, respectively and the cash balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 41·22 lakhs.

Revenue Receipts.

260. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, noticeable decreases appear in the Revenue Realisations under the heads "A" Land Revenue, (Rs. 36·47 lakhs) "A2" Duty on Gold (Rs. 82·81 lakhs), "C" Excise Revenue (Rs. 53·69 lakhs), "D" Stamp Revenue (Rs. 8·94 lakhs) "G" Miscellaneous (Rs. 35·88 lakhs) and "H" Commercial Services (Rs. 96·39 lakhs). Though the realisations under these heads are less than what they were during last year, the decreases are mostly due to the current year having been closed for nine months only. Appreciable increases also appear under "A1" Mining Royalty and Leases (Rs. 21·23 lakhs), "D" Income-Tax (Rs. 35·51 lakhs) and "F" Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts (Rs. 22·22 lakhs).

Expenditure.

261. Excepting an increase of Rs. 9·28 lakhs under "H" Miscellaneous, the expenditure under all other group heads was less than what it was last year, chiefly due to the closing of the official year 1949-50 for nine months.

Capital.

262. The Capital outlay during the year was less than that of last year under all the major heads of the group "I" Commercial services (Rs. 20·15 lakhs) excepting increases appearing under the Major heads Hydro-Electric

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Works (Rs. 3·43 lakhs) and Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant (52·10 lakhs) and under the group "J" Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue (Rs. 20·85 lakhs).

Debt and Remittances.

263. The net incoming (Rs. 154·24 lakhs) under Investment Account was chiefly due to realisation under Fixed Deposits (Rs. 154·27 lakhs). Under Unfunded Debt, there was, as usual, a net incoming of Rs. 27·29 lakhs, under Insurance and Provident Funds, Rs. 1·60 lakh under, Savings Bank Deposits and Rs. 9·02 lakhs under Endowment and other Funds. A net outgoing of Rs. 111·79 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds was due to heavy expenditure during the year. Under Local and other Funds, the net out-going of Rs. 4·83 lakhs was largely due to heavy net outgoings under Local Funds (Rs. 4·91 lakhs). The net incoming of Rs. 87·59 lakhs under Deposits was the net result of net incomings of Rs. 20·91 lakhs under Civil Deposits, Rs. 53·73 lakhs under Industrial Deposits and Rs. 29·35 lakhs under Other Deposits being partly set off by small net outgoings appearing under Palace and Departmental Deposits. The net outgoing of Rs. 67·47 lakhs under Advances comprises increased advances under "Advances for purchase of seeds and manure for sale to cultivators", "Advances to the Superintendent of Sericulture for purchase of Foreign Silk", "Advances for lay out of Extensions" and under Industrial Advances due to increased working Advances paid to the Electric Factory and the Plastic Factory. The heavy incoming of Rs. 87·43 lakhs under Suspense comprises a net incoming of Rs. 141·47 lakhs under Account Current with Accountant General, Madras, and Excise Duties on Pool basis, partly set off by a net outgoing of Rs. 54·04 lakhs under Suspense. Under Loans, the heavy net out-going of Rs. 10·06 lakhs was mainly due to the grant of a Loan of Rs. 8 lakhs to the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., and Rs. 1·15 lakhs to the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Mysore.

(ii) Excise

Distillery.

264. The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Mandya, continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors to the State. There was no change in the

rates paid to the Company for the supply of arrack and special liquors :—

Molasses Arrack ... 10 As. per gallon.

Special Liquors.—

1. Rs. 3–8–0 per gallon (naked) manufactured from jaggery spirits.
2. Rs. 2–7–0 per gallon (naked) manufactured from Molasses arrack.
3. Rs. 5-0-0 bottling charges per gallon in quart bottles.
4. Rs. 10-0-0 bottling charges per gallon in pint bottles.
5. Rs. 5-0-0 packing charges per case containing not less than six gallons in pints or eight gallons in quarts.

265. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of molasses arrack was 121 (274), while that for the sale of bottled liquors was 11 (22). The consumption of arrack of 35° U. P. was 2,50,232 gallons (3,61,147), while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 14,280 (17,014) gallons. The total issues of rectified spirits from the Distillery was 47,580 (45,898) gallons. Of this, a quantity of 35,528 (17,806) gallons was issued to the licensees in the State. Arrack.

266. The issue of denatured spirits from the Distillery was 20,953 (39,381) gallons and the quantity exported was 565 gallons. One hundred and twenty-two (86) licenses were issued for the possession, use and sale of denatured spirits.

267. The number of shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy was 591 (741), while that for the sale of Bagani toddy was 76 (259). No trees were permitted to be tapped, free of tree-tax, for domestic consumption during the year. Consequent on the extension of total prohibition throughout Madras State, no trees were licensed in Mysore for Madras shops or in Madras for Mysore Shops. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 66,98,428 (Rs. 71,78,755), comprising shop rentals Rs. 58,60,769 (Rs. 62,61,175), tree tax Rs. 8,05,354 (Rs. 8,80,999) and tree rent Rs. 32,305 (Rs. 36,581). Toddy.

268. The consumption of beer amounted to 1,10,954 (2,88,849) gallons. The revenue realised from malt liquors amounted to Rs. 3,83,930 (Rs. 6,08,266). The consumption of foreign liquors was 42,322 (56,581) gallons. The revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 2,22,177 (Rs. 2,26,368). Malt and Foreign liquors.

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Ganja and Opium.

269. The consumption of ganja and opium during the year was 3,690 (5,149) seers and 509 seers and 48 tolas (598-48). respectively. The revenue derived from ganja and opium was Rs. 7,52,074 and Rs. 1,97,943. respectively.

Offences.

270 The total number of offences reported during the year under the Excise, Opium and Prohibition Acts was 2,459 (3,721)–699 under country spirits, 214 under toddy, 167 under hemp drugs, 22 under opium and the rest under Prohibition Act. The number of cases disposed of by the Department and the Magistrates was 985 and 1,397 respectivey, the percentage of disposals being 87·8 and 89·4.

271. The periodical publication of the Excise supplement to the Mysore Police Gazette was continued.

Finance.

272. The total demand under Excise Revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 2,83,172 outstanding at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,54,60,287; of this, a sum of Rs. 1,49,08,139 towards the current demand and Rs. 19,537 towards old arrears was collected and a sum of Rs. 3,997 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,28,613 at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to total demand was 96·5. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 7,00,919 as against Rs. 8,38,277 during the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 2-0-7 (Rs. 2-12-0).

General.

273. Prohibition was extended to Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts with effect from 1st July 1949. The Mysore Prohibition Act was amended whereby Government was empowered to allow tapping of toddy-yielding trees in Prohibition areas. Under this, trees were permitted to be tapped in Kadur Taluk for the supply of toddy to Bangalore group of toddy shops. In the Prohibition Districts, all the Excise shops were closed and possession and consumption of exciseable articles were forbidden. But, subject to certain restrictions, the residents in the Prohibition Districts were permitted to possess foreign liquors required for personal consumption.

274. Smoking of opium was forbidden throughout the State, exception being made only in favour of the existing addicts, subject to the production of medical certificates. The quotas fixed for individual shops were abolished from 1st July 1949. The Prohibition Scheme in the two taluks

of Ramanagaram and Channapatna was continued during the year.

(iii) Sales-tax.

275. The following important changes were made in the working of the Act and the Rules :—

(1) Illuminating kerosene was made liable to sales-tax at the standard rate when sold by the first dealer with effect from 1st January 1950.

(2) Exemption from sales-tax granted to ribbon, nakki and gota was withdrawn from 1st January 1950.

(3) Exemption granted to Gold Thread and Gold Tissues was withdrawn and they were made subject to tax at half per cent in the hands of the first dealer subject to taking out a license.

(4) The Act was amended exempting textiles manufactured by powerlooms from sales-tax in the hands of the manufacturer, the tax being recoverable from the last dealer when sold to the consumer.

The following articles were totally exempted from sales-tax :—

(i) Articles made by students and trainees in ten Industrial schools and

(ii) Bullock carts.

Under Section 8, rebate of one-half of the tax in the case of the following finished articles of industrial manufacture was given :—

(1) Paints,

(2) Varnishes and allied products ; and

(3) Unbreakable slates.

276. The number of registered dealers which was 19,824 at the beginning of the year rose to 20,755 by the end of the year. The amount of registration fee collected was Rs. 97,026.

277. The number of cases assessed to tax was 12,070 (12,659 .

278. The number of licenses issued or renewed during the year was 987 (1,157) and the amount of license-fee collected was Rs. 2,06,815 (Rs. 1,74,899).

279. The total net demand, collection and balance were Rs. 1,22,16,965, Rs. 92,53,742 and Rs. 29,63,223

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respectively. A sum of Rs. 18,470 (Rs. 5,866) was collected in the shape of fines and penalties.

280. There were 1,676 appeals and 79 revision petitions to be dealt with during the year. Of these, 1,042 appeals and 65 revision petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 634 appeals and 14 revision petitions at the close of the year.

281. Out of 68 cases which were launched for prosecution, 35 cases were withdrawn, four ended in acquittal and 28 were pending at the close of the year.

282. The number of offences of all categories under Section 20 was 1,166.

283. A sum of Rs. 16,92,611 was allowed as rebate on articles of industrial manufacture sold and delivered outside the State. The claims pending in 161 cases amounted to Rs. 1,09,687.

(iv) Stamps.

284. Out of the total stock of 2,10,73,281 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,05,76,586, 1,62,67,555 stamps of the value of Rs. 32,54,461 were issued to the several District Treasuries, leaving a closing balance of 48,05,726 Stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 73,22,125 at the end of the year.

285. The total revenue realised from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 37,12,756 (Rs. 47,60,428). The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 7,25,857 (Rs. 10,02,789), the net Revenue during the year being Rs. 29,86,899.

286. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,08,512 due to Government under institution fees awarded in Pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 21,037 was recovered and Rs. 21,167 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,00,968 to be recovered at the end of the year.

287. A Gazetted post of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps was created. Orders were issued levying the stamp sur-charge fee at one percent on transfers of immoveable property within the limits of Tumkur and Sagar Municipalities. Exemption from stamp duty for three years from 1st February 1949 on Policies of Insurance issued by the Public and Motor Branches of the Mysore Government Insurance Department was granted. The

Mysore Amusement Tax Act was extended to Chamarajanagar Taluk. Exemption from Court Fee in Mysore on Succession Certificates issued in Part "A" States was also granted.

Tax on sales of Motor Spirit.

288. The Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1949 (Act No. XLIX of 1949) was introduced to provide for the levy of tax on all retail sales of motor spirit in Mysore. Section 1 of the Act came into force from 14th July 1949 and the rest of the provisions came into force from 29th July 1949. The administration of the Act was entrusted to the Commissioner of Sales-Tax and the Sales-Tax Officers under him.

289. In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 13 (1) and 14, the Government authorised Magistrates of the First Class to exercise powers under Section 13 (1) and all Police Officers not below the rank of Inspectors to exercise all the powers under Section 14.

290. Fourteen importers, 28 wholesalers and 118 retailers registered themselves as dealers in petrol under Section 4 (1) of the Act. The number of importers, wholesalers and retail dealers registered as dealers in Motor Spirit other than petrol was 12, 31 and 195 respectively.

291. One hundred and seventy-nine monthly assessments of petrol retail dealers and 257 assessments of retail dealers in Motor Spirit other than petrol were pending at the end of the year.

292. The demand, collection and balance under the Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949 during the year was Rs. 9,99,667, Rs. 9,77,772 and Rs. 21,895 respectively.

(v) Mysore Government Insurance Department.

Official Branch.

293. Out of 8,429 (11,633) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 5,874 (7,598) were accepted, 3,884 being cases of first insurance and 1,990 being of further insurance. One thousand eighty-nine proposals were rejected (819 temporarily and 270 permanently), on medical and other grounds.

Policies.

294. Out of 7,297 (7,927) proposals accepted including 1,423 pending at the beginning of the year, 5,764 (6,472) resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 66,85,735 with a

REVENUE AND FINANCE

monthly premium of Rs. 26,272. Of the remaining proposals, 227 were cancelled and in the case of 1,306 proposals, treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Public Branch.

295. Seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty proposals for Rs. 1,10,46,700 (Rs. 1,43,29,900) were received in the Public Branch. Including 457 pending at the beginning of the year, 7,621 proposals were accepted, 155 were rejected or postponed and 253 were cancelled or withdrawn, leaving a balance of 358 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,98,200 pending at the end of the year. Out of the 7,621 accepted proposals, about 6,967 proposals resulted in policies assuring for Rs. 97,08,100 with an annual premium income of about Rs. 5,62,586.

Motor Branch.

296. The Motor Insurance Scheme which was started in July 1946 continued to show good progress during the nine months. Insurance cover is granted to all types of motor vehicles, as required by the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1946. This branch covered risks for 2,019 vehicles getting a premium income of about Rs. 1,90,000. The premium rates are competitive and the benefits conferred are attractive. In spite of the keen competition from 25 private companies in the State, the Motor Branch was able to secure a good share of the business.

General.

297. The Public and Official Branch Premium rates were revised during the year. Reversionary bonuses at the rate of Rs. 14 per annum on thousand sum assured on whole life policies and Rs. 10 per annum on thousand sum assured on Endowment Assurance Policies in force on 30th June 1948 were sanctioned on policies in Public Branch, while a reversionary bonus of Rs. 12 per thousand sum assured per annum on all policies in force on 30th June 1948 was sanctioned on the policies in Official Branch.

298. The rates of Commission payable to the Agents of the Public Branch were revised in an upward direction from 1st July 1949, the rates payable being 22½ per cent of the first year's premimum for business procured in an official year upto a lakh of rupees and 25 per cent for business procured exceeding one lakh of rupees.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

299. The total number of accounts on the books at the end of the year was 89,135 (86,478).

300. The total deposits in the year amounted to Rs. 1,96,17,089 and the withdrawals to Rs. 1,98,77,316. The receipts have, however, exceeded the withdrawals in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts. The balance at the credit of the current account at the end of the year was Rs. 2,52,69,842 (Rs. 2,52,24,577). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,06,793 (Rs. 3,66,741.) Excluding the special deposits on behalf of funds, the number of depositors with balances of Rs. 5,000 and above was 691(671) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 52,67,379 (Rs. 81,87,672) the average balance for each depositor being Rs. 11,964 (Rs. 12.202).

301. Out of the six collecting savings banks which were in operation, four had been abolished prior to 1935-36 and the remaining two were closed in 1935-36. The transactions in respect of the accounts which are still current are being conducted in the respective treasuries. The amount deposited and withdrawn in respect of these accounts during the year were Rs. 79,499 and Rs. 83,765 respectively. The balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 2,81,829. (Rs. 2,82,497).

302. The amount received under this head was Rs. 20,05,005 (Rs. 27,29,619). The amount of refunds and payments aggregated to Rs. 17,74,200 (48,69,727), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 94,08,497 (Rs. 91,77,692) at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,14,850 was paid during the year as interest on fixed deposits. Fixed Deposits.

303. The receipts and withdrawals during the year under the scheme amounted to Rs. 25,68,654 (Rs. 28,24,055) and Rs. 18,49,653 (Rs. 22,59,990) respectively leaving a closing balance of Rs. 87,92,052 (Rs. 80,73,051) at the end of the year. Savings Certificates.

ADMN. OF LAND

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

304. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,84,395 (1,88,71,161) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 16,17,537 (13,82,774) acres and 83,63,109 (79,69,594) acres consisting of minor inams, forests, uncultivable waste, which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 86,98,484 (95,18,793) acres available for cultivation.

305. The net area cropped during the year was 69,44,622 (64,08,270) acres.

306. The number of ryotwari holdings separately registered in the State was 11,31,337 (12,53,151) with an area of 84,88,350 (84,08,765) acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

307. In Government villages, 5,259 (6,484) darkhast and other miscellaneous records were disposed of and measurments were made in 12,402(13,655) survey numbers involving an extent of 47,155 (53,343) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 4,474 (5,147) survey numbers comprising an area of 16,594 (22,553) acres in 1,958 (2,226) villages. Bandh Pahani of 3,726(4,936) survey numbers was done in 1,555 (2,077) villages. Two hundred and ninety-one (198) cases of encroachment were detected. Twenty-six thousand ninety-eight (41,285) mutation hissas were measured.

308. Detailed survey was done in 7(15) inam villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 915 (1,059) and the area involved was 2,914 (4,389) acres. Resurvey was conducted in one village comprising 8 survey numbers with an extent of 3 acres and 22 guntas.

309. Original classification work was carried out in 6 (12) inam villages comprising of 957 (1,271) survey numbers with an extent of 3,625 (5,167) acres. Reclassification was done in one village comprising 72 numbers with an extent of 159 acres.

310. Hissa survey work was done in 5 (10) inam villages. The number of hissas measured was 907. In addition, 773 hissas were checked.

311. Bandh Pahani was done in 7 inam villages comprising 1,050 survey numbers.

312. The Record of Rights Staff attended to the preparation of Records of Rights and Index of Land Registers in respect of one taluk. The number of entries made in the two registers were 2,498 and 2,950 respectively.

313. Detailed survey and settlement was introduced into Jodi Kamalapura village, Honnali Taluk.

314. There was no revision settlement of any inam village during the year.

315. The recruitment of 120 candiates in two batches of sixty each per year to the Department for survey training was sanctioned.

316. Questions relating to (1) Property Survey in Bangalore City (2) second revision settlement in respect of the several taluks of the State (3) revision of the Survey Manual embodying the latest rules and circulars, (4) taking up inam survey work on an intensive scale, (5) the amalgamation of both the Land Records and Record of Rights Establishment and (6) the revision of Quit-Rent registers were under the consideration of Government.

317. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the Taluks of the State. Final Notification under Section 4 (2) of the Record of Rights Act was also announced in respect of all the Taluks.

318. Arrangements were made to impart survey training to one Assistant Commissioner and to thirty revenue inspectors. Survey training.

319. Maps of 142 villages were prepared and the total survey numbers comprised in these maps were 5,525 (4,253).

320. The total expenditure of the Depatment was Rs. 4,02,950.

(iii) Land Revenue.

321. The several concessions granted under the Grow More Food Scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 3,12,052 acres of land (wet 25,098 dry 2,86,954) was granted under the scheme from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year, excluding the extent of 58,702 acres of land, the grant of Grow More Food Scheme.

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which was cancelled for failure to bring it under cultivation as per rules. So far, an extent of 2,13,233 acres (wet 17,002 acres, dry 1,96,231 acres) of land has been brought under cultivation till the end of the year.

Assessed Waste Lands.

322. Out of an area of 6,85,131 (6,96,479) of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 31,184 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 39,356 (Rs. 37,347) was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 2,049 (3,372) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 2,671 (Rs. 4,996). There was a net increase of 29,134 acres with an assessment of Rs. 36,665 (Rs. 32,351).

Alienation.

323. A total extent of 450 (324) acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 366 (Rs. 194) was alienated for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts.

324. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 7,074 (5,476) and 24,107 (23,587) darkhasts were received during the year, bringing the total to be dealt with to 31,181 (29,063). Of these, 22,174 (21,181) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9,007 (7,074) at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 71·1 (75·6). The extent of lands granted for cultivation was 58,542 (51,363) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 61,489 (Rs. 61,957). A sum of Rs. 6,09,211 (Rs. 6,03,457) was realised from the sale of these lands. No land was granted for gram cultivation during the year. One thousand eight hundred and three (3,757) acres of land were granted for cultivation on Eksal tenure. An extent of 234 (585) acres was granted for planting fruit, timber and fuel trees. Three hundred and forty-eight acres under the tank beds were granted for temporary cultivation. An extent of 11,982 (8,997) acres of land was granted to Depressed Classes during the year.

Grant of lands to military men.

325. There were 163 (100) applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 407 (257) fresh applications were received during the year making a total of 570 (357) to be dealt with. Two hundred and twenty-one (194) applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 349 (163) at the end of the year. The extent of land granted to military men was 167 acres.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

326. The total area under occupation during the year was 84,00,939 (82,34,318) acres showing an increase of 1,66,621 acres.

327. One thousand and twenty-two (725) applications for land under the depressed class concession rules were pending at the beginning of the year and 3,689 (3,582) applications were received during the year making a total of 4,711 (4,307) applications to be dealt with. Of these, 3,155 (3,285) were disposed of during the year. An extent of 11,982 (8,997) acres of land was granted under these rules. Grant of lands to depressed classes.

328. The net area cropped was 66,64,041 (64,08,270) acres, showing an increase of 2,55,771 acres. The percentage of fallow lands compared to the area under occupation for the State was 20·10 against 21·13 in the previous year. The percentage of lands allowed to lie fallow was the highest in the Shimoga District and the lowest in the Bangalore District.

329. The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal Main, Maddur, Keragode, Cauvery Branches and the several distributaries of Lokasara, Hebbakavadi, Nidaghatta, Thuraganur, Shimsha and Kowdley Sub-Branches continued to be in service during the year. An extent of 2,161 acres of land was brought under kar-ragi and kar-paddy cultivation during the summer months af 1950. An extent of 769 acres was brought under kar-jola cultivation. Special Irrigation Works.

330. The total extent of land to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channels was limited to 10,180 acres. The total extent of land cropped under "Kartikai" and "Vaishaki" was 8,141 acres and 1,691 acres respectively, making a total of 9,832 acres.

331. The raiyats in all the forty channel villages availed of the concessions provided by the Government from time to time for expansion of cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagar Channels. The Standing Consultative Committee met several times in the year to discuss the various problems pertaining to the development of the irrigated tract. The report of the special Amildar for the unauthorised occupation of the area under Vani Vilas Sagara was under consideration.

332. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,48,50,781. A sum of Rs. 1,04,39,520 inclusive of remission of Rs. 1,61,931 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 42,49,330. The percentage of collection to current demand during the year was 98·1 (95·0). Collection of Land Revenue.

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Coercive Processes.

333. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 97,577(1,14,962) and the sum of Rs. 7,34,874 (Rs. 9,30,033) was realised.

Distres Reliefs.

334. There was no distress as such in any part of the State during the year.

335. But owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions the tanks in Mulbagal Taluk did not receive adequate supply of water. Proposals for notifying 79 tanks of that taluk as eligible to get seasonal remission for 1949-50 were received for the same reason, dry crops such as ragi and jola in the taluks of Chamarajanagar, Yelandur, Gundlupet and Periapatna failed due to withholding of Mungar rains. There was no actual distress anywhere in the State and no relief measures were considered necessary.

336. As sufficient quantities of fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available in all the parts of the State, no special measures in this connection were considered necessary. Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,61,931 were sanctioned. The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts of the State.

337. With a view to stepping up food production in the State, food crops only were ordered to be grown for a period of 5 years under wells for which subsidy was sanctioned. A grant of Rs. 10,00,000 in the annual budget for 1949-50 was sanctioned. Eight hundred and sixty-seven wells were completed.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

338. Two thousand three hundred and seventy-nine decrees involving Rs. 3,27,540 were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,537 decrees for a sum of Rs. 3,74,754 were received during the year making a total of 4,916 decrees involving Rs. 7,02,295 for disposal. Of these, 1,885 decrees were executed during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,93,527 was recovered leaving a balance of 3,031 decrees amounting to Rs. 4,08,768.

339. The number of decrees pending execution was the heaviest in the Mysore District, *viz.*, 1,190 decrees involving a sum of Rs. 1,49,018. The special staff employed for the execution of Co-operative Society decrees in the Mysore City was continued during the year.

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340. The Debt Conciliation Scheme was in force in 24 taluks at the beginning of the year, 59 cases involving a debt of Rs. 1,50,632 ware pending at the beginning of the year, 53 cases involving a debt of Rs. 1,34,417 were received during the year, making a total of 112 cases with an aggregate debt of Rs. 2,85,039. Out of these, 59 cases for a sum of Rs. 14,920 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 53 cases involving Rs. 1,35,620 at the end of the year. Due partly to improved economic condition of the agricultural class in general in recent years on account of the high prices of food grains, the indebted ryots did not seek the aid of these Boards in as great a measure as they were doing in the past.

Area under select crops.

341. The total area cultivated with the six selected crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar, sugarcane and cotton in the several Districts of the State was as follows:—

		1949-50	1948-49
		Acres	Acres
Paddy	...	7,85,431	7,69,495
Ragi	...	19,35,277	19,52,175
Horsegram	...	8,23,815	7,66,656
Cholam	...	5,44,280	5,38,973
Sugarcane	...	4 5,435	48,730
Cotton	...	69,862	63,939

342. There was an increase in the total extent cultivated under paddy, horsegram, jowar and cotton crops, while under ragi and sugarcane, there was some decrease.

Loans and advances.

343. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 3,51,300 (Rs. 2,77,695) were disbursed. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-two applications for takavi loan amounting to Rs. 9,96,400 were dealt with during the year. Eight hundred and forty-two applications for a loan of Rs. 1,71,125 were sanctioned. Six hundred and fifty-three applications for a sum of Rs. 2,84,800 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to demand was 53·17 per cent.

344. Four hundred and forty applications for Land Improvement Loans amounting to Rs. 1,06,570 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 53·13 per cent of the preceding year.

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Record of Rights.

345. The Scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into all the Government villages and some of the surveyed and settled inam villages in the State. There were 75,507 mutation cases pending and 1,99,183 cases were received during the year. Of these, 1,69,733 cases were disposed of leaving 1,04,857 cases pending at the end of the year.

Tanks.

346. There were in all 2,668 major and 21,094 minor tanks. One hundred and eighteen major works (including restoration of major tanks and river channels) were completed and 635 minor tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 1,07,107 and Rs. 4,44,054 respectively.

Chowtayi Tanks.

347. The number of chowtayi tanks was 186 and the maximum amount of remission that could be granted in respect of them was Rs. 3,415. Concessions to the extent of Rs. 608 were withheld in respect of 55 tanks. The number of tank panchayets in the State was 101.

Village Forests.

348. There were 242 village forests in the State. The number of avenue trees planted was 4,42,144, the largest number of trees planted being 1,51,512 and 1,22,957 in the Mandya and Chitaldrug Districts respectively.

Toll Gates.

349. There were 50 toll-gates and 12 check-gates. All the 9 interior toll-gates and 36 frontier toll-gates with 12 check-gates were run departmentally. The remaining 5 frontier toll-gates with their 3 check gates were let out on contract. The income from departmental toll-gates was Rs. 1,35,537.

General.

350. The seasonal conditions during the year were not so favourable. The rainfall during the year was less than the average of 35 years,—untimely in some parts and inadequate in many Districts. The yield of paddy crops except under river channels was not satisfactory. The outturn of dry crops was fair. In spite of the unfavourable seasonal conditions, the economic condition of both the agricultural and commercial classes was satisfactory owing to the prevailing high prices of commercial and food crops. The revenue collection during the year was better than in the preceding year and seasonal remissions were granted liberally.

351. With a view to improving the food position in the State, the scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts. All the concessional

measures for the production of more grains continued during the year.

(iv) Transfer of Land.

352. There were 15,793 (13,413) transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 59,890 (75,853) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 1,17,187 (1,15,809) involving 3,49,749 (3,46,111) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages

353. There was an increase in the rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and of the rates of cart-hire, as compared with the previous year due to the rise in the price of food grains and other essential articles of living. The various Government industrial concerns, irrigation works and other works undertaken by the Public Works Department also provided sufficient labour not only to the labour classes but also to the poor agriculturists.

Emigration and immigration.

354. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of employment except a few labourers in search of labour in the industrial concerns and coffee estates. Refugees from some parts of India had come and settled down in the City area and surroundings.

355. In the Manjarabad, Alur, Belur, Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa Taluks, there was the usual influx of labourers from parts of North and South Canara Districts to the Coffee, Cardamom and Tea Estates and Paddy Fields during the working season.

356. There was the usual influx of labourers during the agricultural season from North and South Canara into the Malnad Taluks of Sagar, Sorab, Hosanagar and Tirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands. People from Nagamangala Taluk emigrated as usual to Coffee Estates in Nilgiris, the Mysore Sugar Factory at Mandya and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati and people from Krishnarajpet Taluks to Coffee Estates in Coorg and Nilgiris. The Labour class got sufficient work during the year. The several large irrigation works under execution in the several parts of the State and other works

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undertaken by the Public Works Department and under the Rural Development Scheme provided sufficient labour to the people in the State in need of employment.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

357. Thirty-nine inams of an aggregate area of 329 acres and 7 guntas were resumed. The resumption resulted in a net increase of Rs. 365 in the revenue and a decrease in the Jodi by about Rs. 214. Original detailed survey was conducted in 7 Inam Villages, comprising 915 survey numbers with an area of 2,914 acres. Classification was done in 6 inam Villages comprising 957 survey numbers with an area of 3,625 acres. Re-classification work was done in one village comprising 72 numbers with an area of 159 acres and 10 guntas. Re-survey was conducted in one village comprising 8 survey numbers with an area of 3 acres and 22 guntas and pakka pahani of 173 survey numbers was also attended to. Hissa survey was done in five inam villages, the number of hissas measured being 907. In addition, 773 hissas were checked. Bandh pahani was done in 7 inam villages comprising 1,050 survey numbers.

CHAPTER V.—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

358. With a view to attain self-sufficiency by 1951, the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1949 was promulgated in November 1949 in pursuance of the All-India policy of monopoly and maximum procurement of foodgrains. The seasonal conditions were better than the previous year, but the paddy crop suffered from inadequate rainfall, pest and diseases, particularly in the malnad districts with the result that the production of paddy was not as good as was estimated in the beginning. The production of dry crops was somewhat better. The final estimates of acreage and production of foodgrains under the Khariff harvest 1950 were as follows :—

		Acreage.	*Production (Pallas.)*
Paddy	...	7,48,382	46,77,422
Ragi	...	18,74,604	40,48,697
Jola	...	3,27,835	4,76,453
Minor Millets.	...	3,62,978	3,82,826

359. Under the Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1949, the following quantities of foodgrains were procured during the year:—

Paddy	...	...	14,66,400	pallas
Ragi	...	...	2,26,767	,,
Jola	...	...	35,701	,,
Other grains	...	...	5,891	,,

360. The basic plan for 1949 which came into operation from the beginning of January 1949, continued to operate during the latter part of the year 1949. The basic plan for 1950, came into existence from the beginning of January 1950. The State, being as usual deficit in respect of all foodgrains, had necessarily to depend upon import assistance for maintaining controlled distribution even at the existing scales. The State was promised a ceiling quota

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of 1,00,000 tons of food-grains for 1949, which was subsequently raised to 1,20,000 tons, but the actual supplies exceeded a little over 1,30,000 tons.

361. The Government of India revised the pool prices for all supplies of imported foodgrains made on or after 1st January 1950 as follows :—

Rice	...	Rs.	22	0	0	per maund
Wheat Flour	...	„	19	8	0	„
Wheat	...	„	15	0	0	„
Barley, Maize, Millets and Milo.		„	11	4	0	„

362. The following quantities of foodgrains were imported into the State under the basic plans for 1949 and 1950 :—

Rice	...	...	35,663	tons
Millets	...	...	12,980	„
Maize	...	...	235	„
Wheat	...	...	38,303	„

363. Statutory rationing was continued in the four Cities, *viz.*, Bangalore (including Civil Station), Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Davangere and informal rationing was continued over the rest of the State. Issues were continned to be made through Government Depots, Co-operative Societies, etc., as in previous years. Supplies to the retail depots were continued to be made by Government Reserve Depots. The system of wholesalers which was prevailing in the Civil Station was abandoned and the storage of reserve stocks with effect from the 8th October and supply to the retail depots in this area was also taken over to Government. Arrangements made during the previous year for the supply of bulk allotments to large employees for distribution to their labour were continued at the usual subsidised rates, as in previous years. Supplies to planters for distribution amongst their labour were continued as in previous years, on monthly permits from Government and from surplus holders depending on the local conditions. They were also allowed to retain paddy grown on their lands in the estate area for consumption by their labourers.

364. The Mysore State Railway continued to be an independent unit for distribution of foodgrains to their employees as in previous years and supplies made to them on the basis of monthly bulk allotments. Bulk supplies were continued to be made to the Mysore State Troops and their families through the Mysore Lancers' Co-operative Society.

365. The Civil Station, Bangalore continued to be an independent rationing area for rationing as in the previous years. The selling rates continued to be identical with those in the City and other parts of the State.

366. The inter-District movement of foodgrains was primarily confined to rice from the districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur to the principal deficit areas, *viz.*, Bangalore City and Civil Station, Mysore City, Kolar Gold Field and Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Ragi was also moved from Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts mainly to the rationed and industrial areas. The movement was arranged as usual according to monthly programmes drawn up at the beginning of each month. As in previous years, the scheme for utilisation of rice millowners in the procurement of paddy and distribution of rice was continued under the revised terms of agreement approved by Government in January 1949.

367. The usual measures of preservation, pest control and sanitation, such as cleaning of the premises, brushing the stocks, spraying with pyrethrum extract, fumigation of infested grains with Ethylene Dichloride and Carbon Tetrochloride and of empty bags with cyanogas dust and cyanogassing and blocking of rat holes were conducted periodically in all Government godowns and Emergency depots in Bangalore City.

368. The Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1949 continued to be in force during the year. Clause 6 of the said order relating to feeding of persons during marriages, funeral and catering to gathering by catering establishments was amended by Government in March 1950. Action was taken to close down unauthorised restaurants and hotels in the State in accordance with the

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accepted policy, to minimise the number of hotels particularly in rural areas, as such hotels have proved to be active centres of blackmarketing and are mainly responsible for the rise in the prices of articles in daily use by the common man.

369. The following figures furnish the stocks of different foodgrains in the State at the end of the year :—

Foodgrain	Position on	
	31-3-50	31-3-49
	figures in pallas.	
1. Paddy	8,63,395	8,43,796
2. Rice	1,33,006	1,54,133
3. Ragi	1,89,402	61,172
4. Broken Rice	2,957	18,594
5. Jola including Milo	11,236	10,493
6. Wheat	32,348	14,210
7. Wheat products	7,532	5,343
8. Maize	...	3,899
9. Minor Millets	4,231	388

370. The substantial improvement in the stock position of ragi over that in the corresponding period of last year was due to the better seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year.

371. Agreeably to the policy of the Government of India, control over the prices and sale of sugar was reintroduced in the State also in September 1949 and the sugar and sugar products control over 1949 was promulgated in September 1949 substantially on the model of the previous year issued in 1947. In the interim period, the stocks with the merchants were frozen and taken over by Government for being issued to the consumers through Government Depots and Co-operative Societies, including multipurpose co-operative societies. Consequent on the failure of water in the Krishnarajasagar Dam, there was an unexpected fall in the anticipated sugar production from 20,000 tons to a little over 16,000 tons. Sugar issues were curtailed both to the consumers and the catering establishments and trades requiring sugar for their manufactures. The standing cane crop also was badly affected by draught. The stocks at the close of the year were only 86,000 bags. The monthly offtakes of sugar during the closing months of the year were 15,378 bags in January, 15,735 in February and 16,981 in March 1950.

372. An export quota of 250 bags of sugar per month was permitted to Coorg during the year. The sugar position was causing much concern due to lack of water for the cane and poor crushing at the factory at the end of the year.

Jaggery

373. Jaggery was available in fairly large quantities in the open market. There was an upward trend in the prices during the latter part of the period consequent on the reimposition of control in June 1949.

Chillies

374. The prices of dry chillies during the middle part of the year showed an abnormal increase and with a view to conserve the stocks, the export of chillies was banned in November 1949.

Vegetable oil Products.

375. Control over vegetable oil products continued during the year. There were 1,881 dealers all over the State licensed by the Department to sell these products at the end of the year.

376. The policy regarding free export of miscellaneous commodities like onions, tamarind and gingelly or achellu continued unchanged.

Kerosene oil

377. The Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore was appointed as ex-officio Keresene Controller in Mysore in October 1949 in place of the Director of Food Supplies.

Fuel Supplies

378. The supply of fuel to Bangalore City and Civil Station through the agency of Bangalore Fuel Supply and Transport Company was continued till the end of December 1949. The tender of the Mysore National Contractors and Suppliers, Ltd., was accepted by Government in December 1949 for the supply of fuel to Bangalore City and Civil Station. Consequent on partial decontrol, private dealers were allowed to trade in fuel after obtaining a license from the Municipal Corporation.

379. The supplies during the year were normal and a reserve stock of 5,000 tons has been built up in the Government Reserve Depot at Civil Station to meet emergencies.

Food Councils.

380. The reconstituted Central Food Council met six times during the year. Meetings of the District and Taluk Food Councils were convened quarterly simultaneously with the meetings of the Development Committees.

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Food Police.

381. There were 623 cases of prosecution for food offences pending at the beginning of the year. Three thousand three hundred and sixteen fresh cases were instituted bringing the total to 3,939 for disposal. Of these, 2,962 cases were disposed of, 2,258 cases ended in conviction, 650 in acquittal or discharge and 54 cases being withdrawn. Nine hundred and seventy-seven cases were pending disposal at the end of the year.

382. An allotment of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the grant of rewards for the detection of food offences and their successful prosecution.

383. Foodgrains of the value of, Rs. 4,89,02,875 were purchased locally and Rs. 4,40,86,735 from outside the State. The sales during the period amounted to Rs. 7,28,37,089 and the stock on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 3,05,29,317. The contribution received from the Government of India towards 50 per cent subsidy on imported foodgrains was Rs. 51,01,243. The net deficit for the year was Rs. 1,25,72,587.

384. The net deficit to the Food Supplies Department from the inception of the scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,85,63,657.

(ii) Civil Supplies

Textiles.

385. In accordance with the all India Policy, the following orders continued to be in force in the State:—

(1) The Mysore Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
(2) The Mysore Cotton Cloth Dealers' (Licensing) Order, 1948.
(3) The Cotton Yarn (Control of Distribution) Order, 1948, and
(4) The Cotton Textile (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.

386. The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1944 was cancelled with effect from 25th November 1949.

387. The three agencies, *viz.*, Nominees, Wholesalers and Retail cloth dealers, instituted in the State for movement of cloth from Mills to the consumers continued to function with suitable margins of profits to each agency.

There were 24 Nominees, and 330 wholesale cloth dealers inclusive of societies, dealing in retail cloth business in the State during the year. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, allotted till November 1949 on the average 4,700 bales of cloth (after adjustment of 1,130 bales for yarn supply) each month to the State comprising about 2,000 bales from local Mills inclusive of Binny and 2,700 bales from Mills outside Mysore (in India).

388. With a view to afford relief to some of the Textile Mills with huge stock of cloth in surplus zones, the Government of India permitted in September 1949 all composite Mills in the Indian Union to sell freely one-third of their monthly production of cloth to licensed dealers of their own choice and from November 1949 onwards the Mills were allowed to export outside India unlimited quantities of cloth. The quantities of cloth procured during the year were as under :—

Local Mills	...	...	16,773 bales.
Outside Mills	...	...	8,108 ,,

389. Following the decision of the Government of India to reduce the margins of profit in respect of cloth bearing November 1949 and subsequent tex-mark from 20 per cent to 14 per cent over Ex-mill rate, the rates were revised with effect from 15th November 1949.

390. Owing to heavy accumulation of stocks in the Textile Mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad, the Government of India desired suitable relaxation of distribution arrangements. To afford relief to the dealers under the then existing slump in cloth market and to help primarily the consumers to take advantage of varieties they were used to, the nominees were permitted to sell the goods obtained against the State quota to any wholesale dealer in the State without any restriction as to quantity or variety. The wholesale dealers were likewise allowed to sell these goods to any retailer in the State. The cloth situation was not keenly felt up-to March 1950 except for the needed varieties such as shirtings, sarees and dhoties as there was floating stock with wholesale and retail cloth dealers in the State.

391. In view of accumulation of stocks with the nominees, the wholesalers and the retail dealers, sale of

Rationing.

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cloth to consumers on cloth coupons was considered unnecessary and the system of sale of cloth to consumers without the production of cloth coupons was continued.

Yarn.

892. There were 46 wholesalers and 330 retailers (inclusive of multi-purpose co-operative societies) dealing in yarn during the year. The total allotment of yarn to the State was 1,600 bales per month, of which 1,000 bales were allotted to the handloom industry and 600 bales to powerloom factories during each month. Due to the increase in yarn prices consequent on the rise in the prices of cotton, etc., and lack of demand for handloom and powerloom goods as a result of competition by mill-made cloth which was abundantly available comparatively at cheaper rates, the demand for yarn continued to decrease and large yarn quotas had to be lapsed to the Mills. To overcome these difficulties and to reduce the cost of yarn in order to assist the handloom and powerloom industries and also to afford relief to consumers in the State, margins of profit allowed to yarn dealers were revised from October 1949 from Rs. 11-12-0 per cent to Rs. 8-8-0 per cent. The dealers in yarn classed as Nominees or Procurers were abolished altogether and only the remaining two classes of dealers, *viz.*, wholesalers and retailers were retained.

Cement.

393. There are four main sources of supply of cement to the State:—(1) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, (2) The Madhukarai Factory, Coimbatore, (3) Dalmia Factory, Dalmiapuram, Tiruchirapalli District and (4) India Cement, Ltd., Madras. The estimated quantity of supplies works out to 4,300 tons from the Bhadravathi Works and 2,500 tons per month from the Madhukarai Factory. During the months of February and March 1950, the Government of India raised the allotment of 2,500 tons of cement from the Madhukarai Factory to 3,000 tons and have made an additional monthly allotment of 2,000 tons of Dalmia Brand Portland Cement.

394. As a working arrangement normally, cement is allotted for civilian consumption on the basis of priorities fixed as follows:—

(1) Urgent maintenance and repairs to dwelling houses,
(2) Annual repairs and maintenance,
(3) Requirements against repairs to sanitary works suggested by Health Officers,

(4) Sanitation and drainage works,
(5) Construction of educational institutions and hostels,
(6) Works relating to religious and charitable institutions,
(7) Incomplete works (Public and private),
(8) New Buildings for middle class, and poor and also laboratories,
(9) Extension of existing buildings, and
(10) Other new structures.

395. All applications for indigenous cement (Chamundi or Nilgiri Brands) for the construction of Cinema houses, Drama Theatres and Hotels were summarily rejected.

396. There are 190 cement stockists appointed under the Provisions of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948. The distribution of cement in the State has also been decentralised empowering the Amildars, the Sub-Division Officers, and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to sanction cement to the consumers within their jurisdiction to the extent of 5 bags, 20 bags and 100 bags, respectively. All applications exceeding the supply of 100 bags and also all applications of Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore North and South Taluks are being dealt with by the Controller of Civil Supplies. Dalmia Brand Portland Cement and Shankar Brand Cement are being given to applicants freely and without observing the formalities and other procedure adopted for the issue of Chamundi and Nilgiri Brands, as there is not much demand for these Brands of cement.

397. The supply position of paper of all varieties was quite steady and there were no fluctuations either in the rates or in the supplies during the year.

398. The Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, 1948 continued to be in force during the year. A number of cases were detected and prosecutions launched.

399. The administration of the Kerosene Control Order, 1948 was transferred to the Department of Civil Supplies from the Office of the Director of Food Supplies in November 1949 and in conformity with the existing procedure, powers under the Kerosene Control Order, 1948 were delegated to the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts. Kerosene Oil.

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FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

400. In consonance with the policy of the Government of India of instituting a Department of Enforcement, two Enforcement Officers continued to be incharge of the Districts assigned to them during the year. Besides checking and supervising work of the inspecting staff and investigating into cases of mal-practices and violation of Textiles, Cement and Drugs Control Orders and the provisions of the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, as also into complaint petitions referred to them in the respective Districts allocated to them, the Enforcement Officers were in charge of licensing and allotment work while they were at Head Quarters. In 83 cases, licenses of cloth dealers were cancelled. In 96 cases, the licenses of wholesale and retail dealers and procurers were suspended for a period ranging from one to six months for violation of the instructions issued from the Civil Supplies Department from time to time.

401. Under the Cement Control Order, 29 cases of violation were registered during the year. Eighteen cases resulted in conviction and 7 cases were pending. Under the Hoarding and Profiteering (Prevention) Act, 4 cases were booked of which 3 cases ended in conviction.

402. The Controller of Civil Supplies granted rewards to the extent of Rs. 2,000 on the merits of each case to confidential informants, enforcement staff of the Department and the Police Officials who helped in detecting cases of hoarding, blackmarketing, smuggling and other infringement of Textile, Cement and other Control Orders in force and profiteering in drugs, which resulted in 35 cases of convictions and a realisation of Rs. 5,255 by fines imposed and property confiscated to Government.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

403. The district distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Mansoon		North-east Mansoon		Total	
	April 1949 to Sept. 1949	Average	Oct. 1949 to March 1950	Average	April 1949 to March 1950	Average
	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches	Inches
1. Bangalore ...	21·7	21·9	9·7	9·1	31·4	31·0
2. Kolar ...	22·8	19·3	10·9	9·0	33·7	28·2
3. Tumkur ...	16·7	18·3	9·1	7·8	25·8	26·1
4. Mysore ...	16·0	19·4	9·9	9·7	29·9	29·0
5. Mandya ...	14·1	16·5	12·3	9·8	26·4	28·3
6. Hassan ...	21·7	28·7	7·4	10·0	29·1	38·7
7. Shimoga ...	47·9	49·4	7·5	7·6	55·4	57·0
8. Chikmagalur ...	58·3	63·2	7·7	10·3	66·0	73·5
9. Chitaldrug ...	13·0	15·4	6·6	6·6	91·6	92·0
State ...	25·8	27·1	9·0	8·8	34·8	35·9

404. II. The average for the State is obtained by adding the Rainfall of 80 Taluk stations in the State and dividing the total by 80.

405. III. The largest total rainfall for the year (from 1st July 1949 to 30th June 1950) was 329·17 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga District. The smallest total for the year was 5·51 inches gauged at Bettadapura in the Mysore District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Agumbe in the Shimoga District where a rainfall of 16·85 inches was recorded on the 4th August 1949.

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(ii) Department of Agriculture

406. The Grow More Food Section which was established in 1943 was transferred to the control of the Commissioner for Food Production and constituted into a separate Department in October 1949. The Additional Deputy Director of Agriculture, the Agricultural Engineer and the Statistician and the Headquarters Assistant to the Director of Agriculture were also transferred to the new Department with their staff. A considerable part of the ministerial and menial staff of the Agricultural Department was also transferred to the control of the Commissioner.

407. There was no bifurcation in the District staff but they were ordered to work under the instructions of both the Director of Agriculture and the Commissioner for Food Production, while the administrative control vested with the Director of Agriculture.

408. The rains were timely and adequate early in the season and in many districts preparation and sowing were well done. But heavy rains late in September and early in October blighted the rich promise held out by the early season. Tanks which usually received their supplies during October either failed or dried up and the summer crop season which depended on tanks and reservoirs was none too bright. The virtual drying up of the Krishnarajsagar not only rendered summer cropping in the Visvesvaraya Canal system impossible but led to a wholesale drying up of standing crops particularly young cane. Great distress prevailed in Mandya District by the end of the year.

Agricultural education.

409. Of the six agricultural institutions run by the Department, the Agricultural College and Post Secondary School at Hebbal continued to be under the control of the Principal, Agricultural College. The remaining four Kannada schools were under the control of the Director of Agriculture.

Agricultural farms.

410. Of the seven Departmental Farms, the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya District, the Government Experimental Farm, Babbur, Chitaldrug District, the Anandapuram Farm at Anandapuram, Shimoga District and the Anjanapur Farm at Anjanapur, Shimoga District continued to be under the charge of the Director. The three farms at Hebbal, Nagenahalli and Bikli were under

the control of the Principal, Agricultural College. In addition to these, two Regional Farms, one at Chamarajanagar and the other at Yelavare in Arsikere Taluk, Hassan District were opened. Nine basic seed farms, one in each District were secured on lease from private holders for the multiplication of improved paddy strains received for distribution under the Grow More Food campaign. The Taluk Demonstration Farms one at Bugudanahalli (Tumkur Taluk) and the other at Kadur were also started. Two of the three State Farms sanctioned by Government in March 1949 were started at Dhanagur, Malvalli Taluk. In addition, there were four School Farms attached to Kannada Agricultural Schools.

Government Experimental Farm, Babbur.

411. All the cultivable area of 175 acres in this Farm was brought under cultivation. The receipts in the Farm amounted to Rs. 25,551. Three hundred tons of compost were prepared. In the gin worked as an adjunct to the Farm, 2,400 maunds of cotton kappas were ginned.

Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya.

412. The Farm has shown gradual improvement in its scope, usefulness and revenue during the year. The receipts in the Farm amounted to Rs. 79,006 which constituted a record. The year was the worst for the Farm since its inception in 1931. The Krishnarajsagar Reservoir went dry and there was little or no water to feed the crops in the hot months of the year. The phenomenal success of the Sugar Factory near this Farm is largely due to this Farm. In recognition of this and the more important role it has to play in the agricultural and economic development of the whole of the Visvesvaraya Canal tract in future years, the Farm was placed on a permanent footing. Eighty seven varieties of paddy were procured from different parts of India and 33 were selected for high yield and early maturing. Coorka tubers obtained from Travancore were planted in March. In addition, collections of small millets, oil seeds, fibre crops, essential oils, chillies, tobacco varieties, forage crops from Italy, Hybrid maize from U.S.A., etc., were also introduced. Out of the entire cultivable area of about 420 acres, an extent of 284 acres was actually brought under cultivation.

Soil survey.

413. In connection with the big irrigation *cum* hydro-electric project at Lakkavalli in Tarikere Taluk across the Bhadra river, a combined soil and agricultural survey of about 180,000 acres that was taken up last year was

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pursued. Sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seven acres in the Taluks of Harihar and Honnali were completed. The area that will come under the Left Bank Channel (Bhadravati) and the Davangere channel was surveyed. The soils were classified into groups according to colour, texture, suitability for irrigation, existing and proposed crops and maps prepared. Of the several Post-war Schemes initiated in June 1948, the Rural Compost Scheme and the Seed Multiplication and Distribution schemes were continued.

Plant protection.

414. Temporary Plant Protection Assistants posted for plant protection scheme sanctioned in August 1947 were replaced by Agricultural Graduates from the Mysore Agricultural College, Hebbal. The number of demonstrations in protection of plants against diseases and pests was nearly 2,000. About 50,000 acres were protected during the year in several parts of the State.

Cotto n distribution scheme.

415. The cotton seed distribution scheme sponsored and aided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee was started in June 1946. With the object of replacing within five years the local strains both in the Sannahatti (Asiatic Cotton) and Doddahatti (American cotton), tracts of the State with improved cottons were evolved by the State Department of Agriculture. M.A.V. and Sel. 69 were the two main strains under distribution in the scheme. One hundred and sixty-eight lbs. of M.A.V. seed cotton were collected in the V. C. Farm and 140 lbs. of Sel. 69 in Babbur Farm. These pure seeds were taken to subvention farms in various parts of the State. These subvention farms are laid on the cultivators' own holdings and for the extra attention and labour involved in keeping the strains pure. The holders were paid a small subvention.

416. As a result of distribution undertaken by the Department, the area under M.A.V. cotton and Sel. 69 was 9,000 and 2,960 acres, respectively. A new scheme for the rapid expansion was being put through for which funds are being provided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The target of production by the end of the next five years is tentatively fixed at 50,000 bales against the current production of 17,000 bales.

Agricultural extension.

417. With the formation of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in almost every revenue circle, the trading activities which tied down, the extension staff, depots and

godowns were transferred to the Societies from August 1949.

418. The Grow More Food Section was constituted into a separate Department under a Commissioner for Food Production. Barring compost and seed multiplication schemes, all the other activities were transferred to the new Department. Two thousand six hundred and forty one (2,425) demonstration plots, 121 (131) subvention farms and 297 (505) 'A' Farms were laid. Proposals were made to enlist the services of the natural leaders of the farming community as "Master Farmers" and to utilise their holdings for all demonstrations and propaganda undertaken by the Department. To encourage the natural competition that exists in progressive rural communities for purposes of stepping up food production, prizes and crop competitions were instituted. The Department participated in a number of exhibitions in different parts of the State.

419. Three Colonies in the Visvesvaraya Canal area and one in Marconahalli area were working during the year. Agricultural Colonies.

Department of Food Production.

420. A separate Department of Food Production was started in the State from October 1949. A three-year plan for stepping up food production was drawn up with a view to make the State self-sufficient in the matter of food requirements which was approved by the Central Government.

421. The work of Food Production Branch grew considerably both in administrative and accounts side and with a view to increase the efficiency of the Department, some additional staff was sanctioned in December 1949.

422. The personal deposit account sanctioned for the Central Implement Depot was transferred to this Department on 10th February 1950. The Agricultural Engineering Section was also re-organised in May 1950 to cope with the increased activities in the matter of supply and service of tractors and bulldozers. The sale of agricultural implements, seeds and manures formerly undertaken in the several depots of the Agricultural Department were transferred to the Multi-purpose Co-operative societies in the State the scheme of which was inaugurated in June 1949. These societies are a part and parcel of the

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new rural development schemes and they are getting more and more popular.

423. The section of the Statistician and Agricultural Meteorologist was reorganised with effect from 3rd January 1950 to work satisfactorily the All-India Co-ordinated scheme of crop cutting experiments, to estimate crop production, and assess of the results of Grow More Food measures to find out the Additional Production and link it with procurement and also to place collection, compilation and interpretation of Agricultural Statistics in Mysore on modern scientific basis as suggested by the Technical Committee of the Government of India. Sample surveys were planned on various aspects of Agriculture, such as labour, wages, variation in area under food crops, etc.

424. The societies stocked most of the articles required for their daily needs and the agricultural requirements, particularly seeds, manures and implements form a primary part of their activity. With a view to speeding up the tempo of execution of irrigation and other works under Grow More Food Campaign, the Public Works Department was reorganised and one Assistant Engineer was posted to each taluk. One post of Special Chief Engineer was also created exclusively for the purpose.

425. The Grow More Food Campaign has been in operation since 1942 in the State, and the result achieved has not been up to the anticipated mark. In order to implement the decision of the Government of India to attain self-sufficiency in food before 1951 and stop completely import of food-grains after 1951, a three-year plan for augmenting food production and attaining self-sufficiency in food within the State was drawn up with the approval of the Central Government. The total cost of the three-year scheme of Food Production is estimated to be about Rs. 9,60,95,001. The present gap of scarcity of food-grains in the State is estimated to be 2,41,554 tons.

426. The average area under occupation is 81,72,244 acres of which, 63,79,855 acres are cultivated, the remaining 17,92,389 acres being fallow. An area of 52,20,817 acres is under paddy, ragi and other food-grains. The total cost of the scheme for 1949-50 was estimated at Rs. 3,07,15,035. The Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 42,63,223 in January 1950. Besides, a loan of

Rs. 29,50,000 was also sanctioned during April 1950 to supplement the State resources in order to execute the schemes taken on hand during 1949-50. Fifteen schemes were sanctioned by the Government of India in this connection. The following were the schemes for which the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 29,50,000 for 1949-50 :—

1. Construction of big tanks,
2. Construction of wells,
3. Fitting up of pumps,
4. Minor irrigation works and,
5. Lift irrigation in river valleys.

427. In addition, the following schemes were approved by the Government of India during the year for execution out of food production bonus earned by the State :—

1. Establishment for distribution of seeds, manure and implements in taluk and circle levels,
2. Prize distribution scheme and
3. Publicity and propaganda schemes.

428. The following schemes were also undertaken by the State Government wholly out of the State finances during the year under Grow More Food Drive.—

1. Supply of electricity to pumping sets.
2. Grant of takavi and land improvement loans for bringing current fallow lands under cultivation.
3. Preparation and distribution of manure mixtures superphosphate and ammonium sulphate through the Multi-purpose Co-operative Society.
4. Maintenance of tractor organisation and service.
5. Supply of agricultural implements, iron and steel for the agriculturists.
6. Distribution of manure, free of cost, for kar ragi cultivation during summer.
7. Starting of co-operative farming societies.
8. Extension of the area under dry cultivation inclusive of date groves and Amrithmahal Kavals.
9. Scheme for increasing the production of subsidiary foods and
10. Miscellaneous schemes tending to increase food production.

429. A total extent of 10,967 acres of new lands was granted for cultivation under the Grow More Food Drive duirng the year and the estimated additional food-grains under this scheme was 1,097 tons.

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430. The State Government undertook the annual tree planting drive during the Birthday festivities as usual. About 15,73,236 trees were planted throughout the State in addition to a good number of trees planted by the ryots themselves.

431. Several measures adopted under the Food Self-sufficiency drive covered a total area of 2,45,305 acres for augmenting production of food-grains. Out of this, an area of 24,563 acres of new lands were brought under cultivation of food-grains. The aggregate additional production of food-grains was estimated at 43,440 tons. The majority of food production schemes sponsored by the Government related primarily to works of permanent nature such as irrigation works.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market Conditions of Silk Industry.

432. Inadequate production of local silk owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions and stoppage of imports brought about an abnormal condition in the market. Prices were very unsteady with wide fluctuations.

433. The price of reeling cocoons per lb. varied from Rs. 1-6-0 in July 1949 to Rs. 3-4-0 in March 1950—price of charka silk likewise rose from Rs. 21 to Rs. 42 per lb. Local filature silk prices varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Recognising the acute shortage of raw silk and the various hardships caused to silk weaving interests and with a view to affording some relief, Government imported 20,000 lbs. of Italian silk and this was made available at Rs. 45 per lb.

Mulberry Cultivation.

434. The area under mulberry in the State was about 80,000 (78,000) acres. As the result of high prices obtaining during the year, a large number of gardens were planted and many old ones that had been neglected were renovated. More lands were being prepared for mulburry to be planted during the ensuing monsoons due to high prices of cocoons.

435. The total cultivated area of the Government mulberry gardens attached to the Government Farms was 76-6 acres, of which 58-28 acres were under bush mulberry and the rest were planted with trees.

436. Twenty cart-loads of mulberry cuttings and 14,000 mulberry seedlings were supplied free of cost to ryots for planting new gardens. For the first time, 450 grafts (Mysore × Japan) were made available to some sericulturists in Sidlaghatta area. Facilities were provided

for the supply of groundnut oil cake to sericulturists for the use of mulberry gardens.

437. There was an expansion of area under mulberry in the seed campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Sugganahalli. The aggregate acreage in the Seed Campaign area was 3,053 (2,924) acres. There were on the roll 3,760 selected Seed Cocoon rearers. The number of Mysore disease free layings distributed free of cost among seed cocoon rearers was 17·79 lakhs and nearly 35 crores of seed cocoons were produced. About 19 crores of cocoons were used for seed purposes in the State and the rest were purchased by Kollegal sericulturists and local reelers.

438. The number of 'original' disease free layings of foreign races distributed among 458 selected cocoon rearers in the cross breed rearing tracts of the State was 4·24 (4·52). These rearers produced nearly 436·5 lakhs of cocoons, of which 366·5 lakhs of good quality cocoons were utilised for seed purposes. Despite unfavourable conditions, the yield obtained was satisfactory, the maximum being 30,000 and the average being 15,000 seed cocoons per 100 disease free layings.

439. The two Hill Stations on the Biligirirangan Hills and Krishnarajendra Hills which fall under Post War Scheme prepared 11,222 re-invigorated disease-free layings. Ten acres of land were taken up for extending the Farm garden and 6 acres were, cleared of forest and prepared on the K. R. Hills, for extending the Farm Garden. Estimates for the construction of buildings on the Biligirirangan Hills were sanctioned.

440. Practical training was given in the Central Farm to 23 students, four of whom were from the United Provinces, Bihar and Ceylon.

441. Seven types of silk worm races were selected and reared during the year. These consisted of univoltine and bivoltine races in each of the Chinese and Japanese races, two European univoltines and the indigenous multivoltine.

442. The manufacture of a new mountage called the "Kaitan Revolving Mountage" now becoming popular in Japan was made and tried for mounting worms during the several seasons.

443. The opening of three cocoon markets on a voluntary basis was sanctioned and the Central Government have given a grant of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose.

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444. The Committee of Sericulture held only one meeting as it was superseded by the Silk Advisory Committee from 1st January 1950.

445. In partial execution of the scheme regarding the establishment of a sericultural school and Research Institute, the starting of the sericultural and botanical sections was sanctioned. The grant of Rs. 2 lakhs by the Central Silk Board towards the cost of the scheme was being awaited and steps were being taken to select a suitable site for the location of the mulberry garden for the Research Institute.

446. The two Government grainages under the Seed Supply scheme at Magadi and Sugganahalli continued to do useful work. They produced and distributed among the seed cocoon rearers 4·85 lakhs of disease-free layings of Mysore race. The starting of two more grainages at Hēbbur and Santhemavathur in Kunigal area was under consideration.

447. The opening of a Foreign Race Seed Cocoon Farm at T. Narasipur was sanctioned.

Govt. Silk Filature, Kankanhally.

448. The total quantity of cocoons purchased was 4,29,544 lbs. The total production of silk and silk waste was 25,987 lbs. and 11,444 lbs. respectively. The total quantity of silk and silk waste sold during the year was 26,901 lbs. and 10,968 lbs. respectively.

Govt. Silk Conditioning and Testing House Channapatna.

449. Twenty-two samples were tested and graded according to International Standard. One hundred and forty-four samples of foreign races and their cross-breeds with the indigenous race reared in the Sericultural section of the Research Branch, Government Silk Farm, Channapatna, were tested.

450. The deputation of five non-official gentlemen connected with the Silk Industry for a visit tour in Japan by the grant of a subsidy *viz.*, Rs. 2,000 each was sanctioned and the deputation of a Departmental Officer to Japan was also sanctioned. The revision and reprint of "The Hand Book of Sericulture in Mysore" by Messrs. N. Rama Rao and M. Yonemura was also sanctioned. Orders were issued renaming the designation of the Superintendent of Sericulture as Director of Sericulture in Mysore and of the Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture as Assistant Director of Sericulture.

451. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3·29 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·85 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of Farms, Grainage and seed Campaign.

Department of Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore.

452. The seasonal conditions remained satisfactory during the year. Fodder and water were generally available in all the Districts. The most outstanding features were (1) the transfer of Kunigal Stud Farm from the Mysore Military Department to the Department of Animal Husbandry Services, (2) starting of a Dairy Farm at Hessarghatta. (3) starting of a 1,000 Layer Poultry Farm also at Hessarghatta, (4) expansion of the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur, (5) starting of an Experimental Cattle Breeding Unit for the improvement of malnad giddas and local buffaloes at Sulekere and (6) opening of 5 rural veterinary dispensaries. There was an alround increase in the work turned out by the rural dispensaries which was partly attributed to the increase in the number of institutions and partly to the increasing confidence which the Department is gaining among the rural public. The control of the Veterinary Hospital at Hebbal was transferred to the Principal, Agricultural College, Hebbal, on 1st February 1950 and the Dairy Farm attached to this Hospital under the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry Services was wound up simultaneously.

Contagious Diseases.

453. There were 27 outbreaks of rinderpest registered in Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug Districts. Twenty thousand three hundred and thirty-eight inoculations and vaccinations were conducted against the disease. One thousand four hundred and sixty-four (2,740) cases of black-quarter were registered. The disease was less widely prevalent than during the previous year. Two lakhs eleven thousand and two hundred and fifteen (3,66,439) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. Four hundred and sixty-six (704) cases of *hæmorrhagic septicæmia* were registered and 90,226 (1,02,464) animals were protected from the disease. Five hundred and thirty (816) cases of anthrax were attended to and 10,165 (18,956) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand one hundred and seventy-five (1,324) cases of other contagious diseases

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were registered and 1,083 (1,327) were combated during the year.

454. The total number of veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 187 (182); Five new Rural dispensaries were opened during the year. There was one institution for approximately every 26,687 (27,400) heads of cattle in the State. Foundations were laid for two new dispensary buildings donated by the public, while the newly completed building at Nandagudi, Kengeri, Kaggalpura, Gudibanda, Kattinamanae, Humcha, Mandya and Turuvekere were handed over to the Department after declaring them duly opened. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 53.37,389 (6,04.305) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 25,567 (28,350) and 85,752 (90,317) respectively.

455. The Assistant Directors in the course of their tours, treated 1,678 (1,917) cases, conducted 3,329 (3,191) inoculations, castrated 274 (168) scrub bulls and visited 581 (597) villages.

Civil Veterinary Aid.

456. Owing to the prevalence of cholera and rinderpest, the gathering of cattle at the usual fairs was prohibited excepting in seven cattle fairs where no such danger threatened. Thirty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three (10,72,742) heads of cattle were estimated to have collected in these fairs. The sale price per pair of work bullocks ranged from Rs. 400 to Rs. 2,000. With a view to providing the necessary incentive to the cattle breeders of the State and to induce them to rear better stocks, the organisers of the cattle fairs distributed 323 prizes to the best exhibits. In connection with the Livestock Improvement Schemes operating in the State, five one-day-Hobli Cattle-Shows were held during the year and silver medals and certificates aggregating over Rs. 650 were awarded to the best exhibits. These shows proved to be very popular and attracted a large number of entries, besides fostering a spirit of healthy rivalry among the local exhibitors.

457. A Government Dairy Farm was started at Hessarghatta on 15th August 1949 with available cows and buffaloes received from the Sulekere Calf Nursery and Hebbal Dairy Farm. Twenty-six Sindhi Cows and 31 heifers were purchased from the Indian Dairy Research Institute and the Sourashtra Government. Private Dairy enterprises were also encouraged by the Department not

only by offering necessary technical advice and help but also through grant of loans, wherever necessary.

458. The Bull *cum* Milk Scheme, at Hessarghatta sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 3,00,000 in June 1948 was implemented in August 1949 with the available buffaloes and cows from Sulekere Calf Nursery and Hebbal Dairy Farm, supplemented to some extent by the animals obtained from the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore and the Government Cattle Farm, Junagadh in Sowrashtra.

459. The scheme for the distribution of Mineral Supplement for the improvement of Malnad cattle was implemented in the three Malnad districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur. The mineral feed was distributed at fifty per cent concessional rates among the *bona fide* cattle owners at the several Taluk Headquarters and rural veterinary dispensaries of the three Districts. The two Artificial Insemination Centres, one at the City Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore and the other at the Veterinary Hospital, Mysore, which were opened two years ago were doing good work.

460. The question of starting a Composite Livestock Breeding and Research Farm at Hessarghatta was being considered.

461. In order to secure the necessary technical personnel to meet the additional requirements of the Veterinary Department for implementing the post-war schemes, candidates were selected and deputed for training both in India and abroad. In India, candidates were deputed for training in the Veterinary Colleges of Madras, Bombay, Mathura, Jubbalpore, Calcutta and Patna. The Department also understook the training of candidates in (a) Stockmen's Training School, Hebbal, (b) Compounders' Training Centres at Mandya, Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga and (c) Bee-keeping training in Bangalore.

(v) The Serum Institute.

462. The Mysore Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large scale production of several sera and vaccines required for combating out-breaks of contagious diseases among live-stock. The Research Section which is attached to this Institute continued the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of livestock, besides

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undertaking the laboratory examination of all pathological materials received from the different Institutions in the State. Preparation of anti-rabic vaccine for animals and urine harmone was continued to be undertaken in the Research Section. Special attention was paid during the year to the investigation of a peculiar gastro-enterities of obscure origin among cattle, especially in the heavy rainfall area. The Institute also undertook the preparation of vaccine against Ranikhet disease among poultry. Vaccination centres equipped with refrigerators were established at the District Headquarters of the Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Shimoga where the Ranikhet vaccine is being stored and used by the District staff. Similar vaccine depots are being opened in other District Headquarters also as soon as electrical connections are given to the respective veterinary hospitals. Two lakhs thirty-nine thousand (4,46,500) doses of this vaccine were prepared.

463. The work of the Institute consisted of the manufacture on a commercial scale, of 14 different sera and vaccine generally employed for the control of epizootics among livestock. The year opened with a balance of 2,73,710 (2,46,110) units of doses of biologicals and a total quantity of 6,29,916 (10,30,117) doses were prepared during the year. Out of the total quantity of 9,03,626 (12,76,227) doses available, 5,54,386 (8,36,747) doses were supplied within the State and 1,30,117 (1,59,630) doses were sold outside the State leaving a closing balance of 2,11,260 (2,73,710) doses at the end of the year. A quantity of 26,015 (27,871) c.c. of anti-rabic vaccine for animals was prepared during the year. In addition to the main items, the Institute also provided necessary laboratory accommodation and other working facilities to the several officers in charge of various special schemes.

464. The total expenditure of the Institute for the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,115 and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,36,139 yielding a net profit of Rs. 43,155.

Government Grass, Stud and Dairy Farm, Hessarghatta.

465. The activities of this Farm are dealt with under four sections, *viz.*, (1) The Grass Farm, (2) the Stud Farm, (3) the Dry Cattle Farm and (4) the Dairy Farm.

466. *Glass Farm.*—The Grass Farm besides supplying green grass and hay to Mysore Lancers had to provide fodder to the newly constituted local units such as Dry Cattle Farm and the Dairy Farm. The whole of the Western Section comprising nearly half the Farm area was set apart for grazing purposes. Under the "Grow More Food" campaign, ragi and jola were grown in an area of about 50 acres. The total revenue and expenditure on account of the Grass Farm was Rs. 49,536 and Rs. 38,521, respectively.

467. *Stud Farm.*—The Stud Farm consists of Pony breeding and Remount breeding units. The Irish (Connemara) stallion "(Silver King)" was in good condition. The year opened with 25 brood mares of which one old mare was sold leaving 24 at the close of the year. The expansion of Pony Breeding Section with foundation stock of 100 mares was under consideration in view of the increasing demand for the ponies bred on the Farm, both within and outside the State. In the Remount Breeding Section, there were 5 stallions, 31 brood mares and 60 young stock.

468. *Dry Cattle Farm.*—One hundred and ninety-three cows were admitted to the Dry Cattle Farm and 163 were discharged at the request of the owners. Twenty-six animals died mainly from debility and old age. In view of the great demand for admitting she-buffaloes to the Farm, dry buffaloes also were boarded on the Farm from 8th September 1949. There were 95 admissions and 25 withdrawals leaving 68 at the end of the year. As against a total demand of Rs. 38,993 on account of boarding fees till the end of March 1950, a sum of Rs. 32,735 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 6,258 pending realisation.

469. *Dairy Farm.*—In view of the acute shortage of milk that is generally felt throughout the State and of the necessity to increase the production of milk to meet the demand and also to raise high milking strains of dairy cows and good stud bulls for distribution among the public for grading up local inferior cattle, the starting of Dairy-*cum*-Bull farm was sanctioned in June 1949. The dairy was started on 15th August 1943 coinciding with the Country's Independence Day and the foundation stock comprised 76 cattle and 64 buffaloes including calves received from the

Hebbal Dairy Farm and the Sulekere Calf Nursery. There were 28 cows in milk. The total quantity of milk yielded from these cows was 32,390 lbs. A total quantity of 22,770 lbs. of milk was produced from she-buffaloes.

Live-Stock Section.

Amrit Mahal.

470. The seasonal conditions during the year were not favourable to the livestock in view of the failure of both hingar and mungar rains. Due to general fodder scarcity in the State following dearth of rains, several Amrit Mahal Kavals were thrown open for the grazing of village cattle of the surrounding villages. The four Rancing Herds, *viz.*, 1, 4, 10 and 11 of the previous years were reduced to 3 during the year by disbanding Herd No. 1. The strength of the herds at the beginning of the year was 1,000. There were 107 births and 44 deaths. The year closed with 891 animals consisting of 701 females and 190 males.

471. An extent of 7,098 acres of land was leased out during the year for temporary cultivation with the object partly of eradicating rank growth in the kavals and partly for raising horsegram for the maintenance of livestock in the different farms under the control of the Department. This procedure has also accelerated the "Grow More Food" compaign, besides providing a means of living to thousands of poor landless families.

472. The amount pending collection at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,94,016. The demand for the year under all heads was Rs. 1,04,893 making a total demand of Rs. 2,98,909. The collection during the year was Rs. 75,513 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,396 at the end of the year.

473. An extent of 2,139 acres of land in different kavals was surrendered and transferred to the Revenue Department. The question of surrendering some more kavals under co-operative farming and co-operative cattle grazing, etc., was being considered.

474. The Cattle Breeding Station, Lakkihalli and the Cattle Breeding Section, Devanpura were working satisfactorily during the year.

475. The marginally noted six Government Sheep Breeding Farms were working at the commencement of the year, but the last three of these were wound up during the year as a measure of economy. The total strength of sheep and goats on all the six Government farms at the beginning of the year was 668 and 13 respectively and the closing strength of the three remaining farms at the end of the year was 291. Two more Farms were opened at Hessarghatta Grass and Stud Farm and the Kunigal Stud Farm. A fresh stock of 166 ewes and rams of Bannur breed were also purchased and transferred to Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

1. Yelachahalli Sheep Farm
2. Mullegalvalley ,,
3. Kumbapur ,,
4. Kurikaval ,,
5. Chiksandra ,,
6. Dodballapur ,,

Sheep Development.

476. There were 10 Sheep Breeders' Associations during the year. There were 3,496 (2,768) members borne on the rolls of these associations and the sheep owned by these members numbered 1,75,449 (1,30,752) at the beginning of the year. One lakh three thousand seven hundred and eighty-four sheep were clipped during the year and 27,151 lbs. of wool was collected. One hundred and four stud rams were distributed among the members.

477. The Bangalore District Subvention Scheme and the Ramanagaram Rural Welfare Centre Subvention Scheme were in operation during the year.

478. There were five poultry farms at the beginning of the year. The units at Dodballapur, Ramanagaram, Hunsur and Ajjampur were wound up being found to be uneconomical and all the birds and equipment of the farms were transferred to the Poultry Farm at Hessarghatta. Consequently, the central Poultry Office at Hebbal was transferred to Hessarghatta. With a view to cater to the needs for foundation stock of poultry throughout the State, the development of a large scale Central Poultry Farm was sanctioned involving a total capital expenditure of Rs. 1,27,200 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 46,253. Foreign breeds of poultry and improved poultry equipment were exhibited at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the Rural Welfare Centres.

Poultry Farms.

479. Fishery conservation measures were enforced during the year in the three divisions comprising Mysore, Mandya, Shimoga and Kolar Districts. Two

Fishery Section.

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more fish farms were opened by constructing fish nursery ponds at Bethamangala and Hessarghatta.

480. The Fishery Research Laboratory at Krishnarajsagar continued to be equipped and the question of constructing permanent buildings for the Research Section was under consideration.

Bee-keeping

481. Though twenty bee-keeping centres were opened, only 12 were continuing at the close of the year. There were altogether 630 (505) private bee-keepers in 282 (308) villages of the State, maintaining 1,432 (1,251) colonies which yielded 5,335 (4,238) lbs. of honey, apart from the other quantities of honey directly extracted and disposed of by the bee-keepers themselves. Preliminary work connected with the starting of a big Central Bee Farm was taken up at Hessarghatta Grass Farm and 30 colonies were established during the year. The methods of rearing bees on improved lines and extraction of honey by hygienic and scientific ways were demonstrated to the public at the several exhibitions and District Conferences.

(vi) Condition of the People.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

482. The rainfall was less during the year being below the 36 years' average. The yield of principal food crops was normal, though the outturn of crops in some parts of the State was less on account of untimely and insufficient rainfall. The rainfall was also not evenly distributed and consequently some of the tanks did not receive adequate supply of water and the wet crops under these tanks suffered with the result that remissions were sanctioned during the year in some districts.

483. The agricultural stock was generally healthy and food and water were available. Public health was also generally good throughout the State except for the prevalence of plague and small-pox in some parts. Necessary preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the epidemic. Sufficient labour was available to the cooly classes during the year. The seasonal conditions were on the whole satisfactory.

Distress.

484. There was no distress as such in any part of the State during the year. But owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, the tanks in the Mulbagal Taluk did not receive adequate supply of water. Seasonal remission

of half the wet assessment of atchkat lands under the tanks of Chintamani Taluk amounting to Rs. 18,596 was sanctioned in October 1949.

485. Sufficient quantities of fodder for cattle and drinking water for both men and cattle were available in all the parts of the State. Loans and advances were sanctioned liberally as usual during the year. Remissions amounting to Rs. 50,564 were sanctioned. The scheme of subsidisation of irrigation wells was in operation in all the Districts of the State.

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

486. The following statement indicates the progress made by the Co-operative movement in the State during the year :—

Particulars		*1948-49*	*1949-50*
		Rs.	Rs.
Number of Co-operative Societies		5,103	5,130
Number of members	...	3,90,615	4,70,360
Paid-up share capital	... Rs.	1,08,21,521	1,21,47,569
Deposits held	... ,,	1,57,84,919	1,96,55,847
Loans from Central Financing Institutions excluding Land Mortgage Bank	... ,,	72,99,966	81,96,723
Loans from Government (Primary, Central and Urban)	... ,,	8,44,590	2,60,886
Reserve Fund ...	... ,,	50,42,212	51,14,595
Other Funds ...	... ,,	11,61,822	16,27,602
Total Working Capital	... ,,	4,47,18,511	5,41,19,780
Net profits ...	... ,,	9,84,376	16,87,632
Total turnover ...	... ,,	30,97,77,323	41,07,01,214
Loans issued during the year	... ,,	2,00,51,874	1,84,16,968
Loans recovered during the year	,,	1,41,08,022	1,50,51,442
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	... ,,	2,73,15,483	3,33,67,598
Loans overdue at the end of the year	... ,,	32,68,937	40,52,929

487. There has been an increase in the number of societies by 27. Sixty-five societies were registered during the year and the registration of 36 societies was cancelled. The number of members of all the societies at the close of the year was 4,70,360. The starting of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies under the Rural Development Scheme

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has contributed to the large increase in the membership of the societies.

Working Capital.

488. The total working capital of all the societies amounted to Rs. 5,41,19,780 as against Rs. 4,47,18,511 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 94,01,269 during the year. This increase in the working capital has also been partly attributed to the drive for the increase of the share and deposits of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

Deposits.

489. A sum of Rs. 4,08,64,552 was attracted by way of deposits and a sum of Rs. 4,65,17,318 was returned during the year. Deposits held at the end of the year aggregated to Rs. 1,96,55,847. The deposits form 35·5 per cent of the working capital of all the societies as against 33·7 per cent in the previous year. Due to stringent money conditions prevailing throughout the year, the deposits withdrawn from the societies exceeded the investments from the members and the public. The deposits held at the end of the year were, however, increased by Rs. 38,70,928.

Reserve Fund.

490. The reserve fund of all classes of societies amounted to Rs. 51,14,595 as against Rs. 50,42,212 during the previous year, the increase being Rs. 72,383. The reserve fund forms 42·1 per cent of the paid-up share capital.

491. Loans were issued by the societies to their members for various purposes, Rs. 62,11,930 (Rs. 60,06,741) for productive purposes, Rs. 35,09,964 (Rs. 37,22,450) for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 16,76,477 (Rs. 17,60,229) for the construction, purchase and repairs of houses, Rs. 8,90,770 (Rs. 9,01,395) for payment of land revenue and other miscellaneous expenditure and Rs. 18,46,769 (Rs. 26,65,219) for other non-productive purposes. The total loans issued during the year amounted to Rs. 1,84,16,968 as against Rs. 2,00,51,874 in the previous year.

492. A sum of Rs. 16,621 was overdue in respect of the loans due to primary Land Mortgage Societies and a sum of Rs. 4,384 was overdue in respect of loans due to the Central Land Mortgage Bank from the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. The loans overdue in respect of all types of societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 50,95,987. The net profits earned by all the societies amounted to Rs. 16,87,632 (Rs. 9,84,376).

Central Banks.

493. There were at the end of the year, four Central Banks, *viz.*, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City, the Shimoga District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Shimoga, the Mysore District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mysore, and the Kadur District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

494. With a view to have only one Central Financing Institution to serve as a balancing centre in respect of all the Primary Societies in the State, action was taken to wind up the affairs of the other District Financing Institutions which have ceased working. The Shimoga District Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was now interesting itself in education, propaganda and research and the name of this institution has also been changed to Provincial Co-operative Institute, Shimoga Branch.

495. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore, is the pivot of the Co-operative Finance in the State and is the sole agency for the grant of short and medium term credits to the Primary Co-operative Societies in the State. In consonance with its policy of progressively converting itself into a pure federation of societies, the Bank is reducing the number of individual share-holders and affiliating more primary societies. The membership of affiliated societies increase from 1,426 to 1,475. The loans outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,31,489 (Rs. 27,68,501). The increase in the amount of loans outstanding during the year was due to the grant of loans to House Building, Marketing and other Credit Societies. The question of improving the resources of the Bank and starting of branches and pay offices in important centres was under consideration. A Branch was started at Shimoga in March 1950 for the benefit of co-operative societies in the malnad parts especially in the districts of Shimoga and Chikmaglur.

Agricultural Societies

496. The number of primary Agricultural societies was 4,161 (4,157) (excluding the 79 Land Mortgage Societies and one Land Mortgage Bank). Of these, (excluding Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies), 2,665 were agricultural credit societies, 1,416 were purchase and sales societies including 828 Rural Development Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, 10 were production societies, 45 were production and sales societies and 26 were grain banks. The membership of all the agricultural co-operative societies

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rose from 2,18,628 to 2,82,680. The paid-up share capital increased from Rs. 37,33,614 to 46,23,407, the working capital from Rs. 79,64,879 to 91,98,394. The reserve fund was Rs. 16,08,392 (Rs. 16,81,979). They held deposits to the extent of Rs. 14,25,028 and issued loans amounting to Rs. 27,20,303. The overdue loans amounted to Rs. 11,35,172.

Marketing Societies.

497. There were at the end of the year 89 marketing societies. They had a membership of 9,860, a share capital of Rs. 2,50,814 and their total working capital amounted to Rs. 21,29,377.

498. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, which is more than seven years old was popular among the societies. It is serving as a direct link between the Producers' Societies on the one hand and the consumers' societies on the other. The society is dealing in coffee seeds, iron, implements, manure, kamblies, honey, footwear, sandalwood articles and other products supplied by the Government Industrial Concerns in the State. The total purchases and sales during the year amounted to Rs. 16,35,125 and Rs. 18,03,166 respectively. The total turnover during the year amounted to Rs. 99,91,985. The Society was awarded a shield by the District Co-operative Conference held at Bangalore. In the All-India Co-operative Exhibition held under the auspices of the Indian Co-operative Union, Ltd., the Mysore articles were highly commended. It also participated in the Dasara and Congress exhibitions held at Mysore and Bangalore, respectively.

499. The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga, the Saklespur Cardamom Co-operative Society, the Arsikere Cocoanut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, the Arsikere Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, the Tumkur District Marketing Society and the Davangere Agricultural Produce Marketing Society did good business during the year.

Non-agricultural societies

500. There were 884 societies at the close of the year. They had a membership of 1,58,550 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 61,47,363 and a deposit of Rs. 1,37,82,412 and a reserve fund of Rs. 31,91,247 with a total working capital of Rs. 2,56,63,441. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,09,715.

Non-agricultural credit societies.

501. The number of non-agricultural credit societies increased from 553 to 562 during the year. The membership rose from 1,04,338 to 1,12,970. They had a paid up share capital of Rs. 49,73,237 and a deposit of Rs. 1,25,30,725 with a reserve fund of Rs. 27,97,967. The total working capital of these societies was Rs. 2,20,77,073. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,05,86,528 and recovered a sum of Rs. 88,07,904. The net profits increased from Rs. 4,66,690 to Rs. 6,17,804 during the year.

Consumers societies.

502. There were 811 consumers' societies with a membership of 56,288 and a total working capital of Rs. 10,87,508. The total purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 3,79,55,955 and Rs. 3,75,47,899 respectively. The departments of Food and Civil Supplies recognised these societies as suitable agencies for the distribution of the prime necessities among the members and the public. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society transacted business of the largest magnitude.

House Building Co-operative Societies.

503. There were 98 house-building societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 7,578 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 4,02,858 and a total working capital of Rs. 20,80,398. Out of the loans issued to the members, about 1,550 houses were constructed so far. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 24,885. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs was sanctioned to four House Building Societies at rates of interest ranging from 3½ to 5 per cent per annum. With a view to concert measures on a planned basis for the development of housing activities on co-operative lines, the Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation, Ltd., Bangalore, was recently started. It collected a share capital of about Rs. 25,000 and was granted an accommodation of Rs. 5 lakhs by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

Employees' Societies.

504. The number of this class of societies was 223 at the end of the year, with a membership of 32,547 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,91,909 and a reserve fund of Rs. 4,49,122 and a total working capital of Rs. 34,50,352. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 11,799. These societies continued to render valuable services to their members by undertaking distribution of rationed and other controlled articles.

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Ladies' Societies.

505. There were 39 ladies' societies at the end of the year, with a membership of 1,963, a share capital of Rs. 36,158 and a total working capital of Rs. 73,448. They earned a net profit of Rs. 3,752 during the year.

Students' Societies.

506. There were 15 students' societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 1,947 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12,052 and a total working capital of Rs. 30,345. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,649. The total turnover amounted to Rs. 50,881.

Depressed Class Societies.

507. The number of depressed class societies at the end of the year was 150 with a membership of 4,930 and a share capital of Rs. 42,099. Their reserve fund and the total working capital amounted to Rs. 13,356 and Rs. 1,44,160 respectively. Their working resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,961.

508. Two hundred and twenty-three societies were under liquidation at the beginning of the year. Thirteen societies went under liquidation during the year making a total of 236 societies under liquidation at the end of the year.

509. There were 29 societies at the end of the year, the committees of which were superseded. The registration of 5 such societies was cancelled.

Land Mortgage scheme.

510. The lending operations of the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank were extended to all the Taluks in the State. The entire State is now included in the orbit of the Land Mortgage scheme and there were 79 primary Land Mortgage Societies functioning in 82 taluks.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore City.

511. The Bank had a membership of 350 (346), with a share capital of Rs 4,67,200 and a total working capital of Rs. 1,04,098 with a reserve fund of Rs. 77,27,070. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 54,969 duing the year. A cash credit accommodation of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned by Government as a permanent accommodation to the Bank and it was also permitted to raise funds up to Rs. 10 lakhs from the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore, on the pledge of its title deeds.

512. With a view to further augmenting the resources of the Bank to meet the growing demand for loans, the Bank proposed to float the XII series debentures to an extent of Rs. 30 lakhs carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum and redeemable in 20 years at par. The Bank

amended its bye-laws so as to permit the issue of loans up to 75 per cent of the value of the mortgaged lands instead of 50 per cent as was being done hitherto.

513. The expenditure on the working of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,78,781 and a sum of Rs. 17,89,667 was spent by all the co-operative societies on account of their establishment. The cost incurred by Government ranges up to Rs. 54·3 per society, 9·8 annas per member and 7·1 pies per head of population. Expenditure.

514. With a view to take stock of the progress achieved so far in the co-operative field and outline the future programme of activities for advancement of the movement, a Seminar on Co-operation was held at Nanjangud from 3rd to 13th May 1950 under the joint auspices of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute and the Department of Co-operation. International Co-operators' day was celebrated throughout the State on 5th November 1949. In order that propaganda on co-operation may effectively reach throughout the State, a special section on co-operation was devoted in the "GRAMABHYUDAYA" a monthly Journal devoted for the Rural Development and allied activities. The Co-operative Societies continued to contribute amounts liberally towards benevolent objects such as medical relief, child-welfare, Red-Cross, Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, etc., out of their common good funds and also net profits. Several Co-operative Societies also maintained free reading rooms and libraries for the benefit of their members and the public. In order to carry out the Rural Development measures for the emancipation of agricultural classes through the co-operative societies, the posts of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Commissioner for Rural Development were amalgamated. General.

515. The formation of Cattle Breeders' Co-operatives, Sheep Rearing Co-operative Units, Co-operative Lift Irrigation Societies and Fruit Canning Co-operative Societies are some of the special features of the co-operative movement which were under the consideration of Government.

516. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies started in the rural parts have made rapid strides, enrolled more than 1½ lakhs of persons as members and collected a share capital of more than Rs. 26 lakhs during the period of one year and eight months since they were inaugurated.

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517. With a view to reclaiming cultivable Government waste lands and bringing them under cultivation, a scheme at a cost of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned during the year for the introduction of co-operative farming in the State. Large tracts of Amrit Mahal Kaval Forest lands and Date Groves were released for joint farming.

518. Revised Rules were framed under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act of 1948 and after inviting suggestions and observations from the public, the draft rules were being further revised in the light of the recommendations made by the Mysore State Seminar on Co-operation held at Nanjangud in the month of May 1950.

519. Education and propaganda for the dissemination of co-operative ideas and ideals in rural parts were undertaken on quite an extensive scale by the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bangalore, and its branches in other District Headquarters. The 36th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference and the Silver Jubilee of the Co-operative Institute were celebrated during the year. District Co-operative Conferences were held under the auspices of the Institute and its branches. The Institute organised training classes at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur for the purpose of training the personnel required for the management of multi-purpose and other co-operative societies. A subvention of Rs. 3,000 from the Rural Development grants for the aforesaid purpose and a subvention of Rs. 4,000 from the provision made in the Departmental Budget estimate were sanctioned.

Forests.

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

520. The total area of State Forests and plantations, reserved lands and village and minor forests at the close of the year was 4,704·64 square miles made up of the following :—

	Square Miles
State Forests and plantations ...	3,890·23
Reserve under Section III ...	83·75
Reserve under Section IV ...	127·84
Minor Forests ...	407·57
Other lands under departmental management	105·31
Village Forests	88·62
Rev: Plantations	1·32
Total ...	4,704·64

521. Two miles of Chowdlapura Block in Tiptur Range were cut during the year. A survey of 13 minor forests of a total area of 8·98 square miles was completed. A detailed survey was made of Madenahalli State Forest over an area on 9·52 square miles. In addition, survey of 1,968 acres of land given out for cultivation and survey of several areas taken up under afforestation of barren areas in Bangalore and Kolar Districts were completed. Demarcation.

522. A sum of Rs. 36,345 was spent on the maintenance of existing roads and cart tracks.

523. With the abolition of levy of fees for grazing in the State Forests sanctioned in August 1948, there was unrestricted grazing in all the forest areas, the number of cattle so resorting also being heavy. Areas under special regeneration and plantations were, however, closed for free grazing during the year. The cattle migrating for grazing into the State Forests were charged the usual rates and the right of collecting grazing fee at the existing Frontier Toll Gates was sanctioned as usual. The grazing fee collected during the year amounted to Rs. 3,437 as against Rs. 45,114 in the previous year.

524. The natural regeneration of important timber species had a set-back in the Bhadravati Division due to long drought. Regeneration of Jambe, Yethiga and Buruga was profuse. The regeneration of sandal was good all over. Natural Regeneration.

525. The sylvicultural systems suitable to the factors of the locality and the growing stock were in force during the year. Selection system was adopted in the evergreen zones to exploit Balagi, Dhuma, Burga, Mavu, etc. The timber forests in moist deciduous belts were worked under "Selection" or "Selection *cum* improvement" systems. The deciduous and dry deciduous forests were worked for fuel under coppice with standards or pure coppice systems. Clear-felling was followed in regeneration areas and improvement fellings in the coupes laid in District Forests. Sandal was extracted in many of the Divisions based on a five-year's rotation programme and in others on sanctioned working schemes. Bamboos in Bhadravati Division for supplies to Mysore Paper Mills were extracted according to the provisions of the prescribed schemes.

526. Only clearing and burning in many of the areas were completed during the year. Artificial Regeneration.

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Nurseries.

527. As usual, nurseries were maintained in all the Ranges not only to raise the planting material required for departmental plantings but also for the supply of plants to other Departments, Local Bodies and the public for planting on occasions like His Highness' Birthday, Tree planting Drives etc. Nurseries were opened at Marasandra, Ranganathapura and Jyothipura for raising plants required for planting during the year. The total expenditure for the Plantation Sub-Division was Rs. 49,573.

Exploitation of Timber.

528. The Timber Movement Control Order of 1948 was superseded by the Timber Transit Rules promulgated by Government in September 1949. As a supplement to the Timber Transit Rules, an order for the control of Saw Pits, Saw Mills or any other sawing contrivance was also notified in September 1949. Four lakhs forty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-two c.ft. of timber, 210 poles, 4,361 balagi poles and 3,950 teak ballies were collected during the year. The demands from the public and the indents of the Government Departments and other concerns were met with. The contract for the supply of timber to Kolar Gold Field Mining Board was extended from 1st January 1950 to the end of the calendar year. Eighteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four c.ft. had been supplied under the old and the renewed contracts up to the end of March 1950. The cost of timber removed by Government Agency and private agencies amounted to Rs. 18,72,685 and Rs. 50,251 respectively.

Bamboos.

529. Five thousand seven hundred and eight thousand tons of bamboos were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati.

Sandalwood.

530. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,011 tons and 1,134 tons of good wood were prepared. A quantity of 1,088 tons of sandalwood was supplied to the Sandalwood Oil Factories at Shimoga and Mysore for distillation and export purposes. The selling rates for Mysore sandalwood which had been fixed in 1948 and 1949 were revised in 1950. The several sales at Thirupattur reflected fluctuations in the market and the rates were fixed at the existing or the highest rate of Thirupattur whichever was higher. Rates for *Milva Chilta* and *Basola Bukni* however, which are most in demand by Agarbathi manufacturers continued unchanged. Messrs. M. A. T. Acharya and

Janab K. M. Ibrahim Sheriff continued to have their agency areas during the year except that Mysore included in the area of the latter was given over to Sri C. A. Rama Setty of Aruna & Co. The net receipts under sandal oil amounts to Rs. 39,14,954 the amount realised by the sale of sandal oil to private persons was Rs. 1,78,404. The demand for sandalwood for distillation purposes was on the increase year after year due to expansion in the foreign market for pure sandalwood oil. The sandalwood Oil Factory which consumed 800 tons in 1948-49 increased the requirement to 1,200 tons during the year.

531. One lakh thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty tons of firewood (inclusive of charcoal) were exploited during the year. Five thousand five hundred and seventy-eight tons of firewood were supplied to several industrial concerns. Over 20 to 25 thousand tons of fuel were supplied to meet the needs of the civilian population of Mysore, Bangalore, Sagar, Chikmaglur, etc. The Government Fuel Depot at the Woodyard, Mysore, was closed being found uneconomical.

Saw mills.

532. Forty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy-three c.ft. of timber were issued for sawing at the Government Saw Mills, Shimoga. Twenty thousand sixty-six c.ft. of timber were issued for sawing at the Bhadra Saw Mills. A total quantity of 25,89,796 c.ft. of junglewood kinds of timber were treated at Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati.

Forest research laboratory.

533. In the Forest Research Laboratory, timber samples were collected, slides prepared and the photographic negatives were all labelled and arranged for ready reference. Wood softening, sectioning and preparation of slides of such of those species not already tested were under progress.

Elephants.

534. There were 52 elephants at the end of the year. Two thousand four hundred and seventeen balagi poles and 67,615 c.ft of timber were dragged by elephants during the year. Special staff for scaring off wild elephants from doing havoc to the standing crops from all parts of Mysore District, Hassan District and the Salem border of Bangalore District was sanctioned. Due to this timely action, crops worth more than a lakh of rupees were saved.

535. As a measure to check the menace by wild elephants to crops and incidentally as a source of revenue

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to the Department, khedda operations were conducted successfully in December 1949. Thirty-seven elephants were captured. After meeting all the expenditure, the operations resulted in a net revenue of Rs. 63,416.

536. Consequent on the offer of the Hon'ble Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, to present an elephant to the children of Japan, Indira a docile elephant was despatched to Japan on 29th August 1949. In response to the promise of the Prime Minister, two elephant babies were also presented to the New York Zoo.

537. The starting of a Central Wood Working Factory under the direct control of the Forest Department was sanctioned in September 1949. The objects for starting this factory were to conserve the teakwood which is in short supply and to fully utilise the less known secondary hard varieties of wood in the manufacture of articles of furniture. A plot of land 10 acres 24 guntas was selected within the Municipal limits of Tumkur City to locate the factory.

Settlement of Mahratta kumbis.

538. The total population of Kumbis at the end of the year was 1,699. They continued to cultivate 1,072 acres of land paying an assessment of Rs. 1,031. Kumbies have improved both economically and socially after the introduction of prohibition in the Division. The members of the World Health Organisation visited their colonies and valuable suggestions on sanitation and general health were given to them.

Shikars.

539. Two shikar camps were arranged for His Highness the Maharaja. Two tiger shikars were arranged for H. E. the Ambassador of Belgium. Tiger shikar was arranged for H. E. the Governor of Bombay at Harikade Block.

Education.

540. The Mysore Forest Ranger School which was restarted in October 1948 continued its session during the year. The Foresters' Training School at Shimoga restarted on 1st April 1949, concluded its session on 31st January 1950 and the school is being continued with a fresh batch of untrained Foresters with effect from 1st February 1950.

Forest offences.

541. One thousand two hundred and ninety cases were detected during the year. Of these, 23 were dealt with in Courts of law and the rest were disposed of departmentally.

542. The Minister for Public Works, Bombay, visited Jog during the year. The Hon'ble Minister for Labour, Government of India, and the delegates of the International Labour Organisation visited Kakankote and witnessed the khedda operations. Visitors.

543. A total quantity of 430 maunds of lac was harvested during the year. For the first time bore brood zizyphus Jujuba was imported from Ranchi and introduced in Savandurga area in Closepet Range. Besides this, 280 lbs. of kusum brood lac was imported from Madurai and used partly in Savandurga and partly in Tumkur. Both the selling price for brood lac to the consumer and the purchase price from the tenants were raised from 1st July 1949. Mysore lac production scheme.

544. Consequent on the territorial adjustments effected between Mysore State and Madras Province as from 26th January 1950, the reserve forests of Honnaramagne and Mensingudde comprising an area of 1,700·80 and 397·60 acres respectively were taken over in January 1950 and added on to the list of State Forests of Sagar Division. The demand for lands for cultivation by disafforesting forests was on the increase. Cart wheel materials were supplied to ryots at each District headquarters at reasonable prices, and seedlings for planting around their fields for protection and for fuel. To help the depressed classes to construct houses, fabricated doors and windows were made available to them at cost price, the value being adjusted against the grants permitted to them for such purposes and teak poles were supplied to them from plantation areas at low cost in Shimoga District. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore and the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore. General.

545. The total revenue of the Department was Rs. 74,37,142 inclusive of the Sandal Oil net receipts of Rs. 39,14,954. Revenue

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CHAPTER VII—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade

546. The number of commercial and industrial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department was 273. These enquiries were received as usual from the various mercantile bodies and Government Departments in and outside the State. Information about the industries, trade and commerce sought for by the Mercantile classes was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned and wherever necessary, they were also advised to contact the local firms. Besides, applications from firms for the supply of stores to the Supply Departments of Government of India and also other Provincial Governments were investigated with reference to their financial standing and business integrity and recommendations were made in deserving cases.

547. Arrangements made by the Department with the M. & S. M. Railway and M. S. Railway for the supply of statistics of rail-borne trade of the State once a quarter were continued during the year. Similarly the scheme for the collection of statistics of road-borne trade at the frontier toll grates of the State for a month through the Mutsaddies and contractors in charge of these toll gates was continued during the year.

548. The total trade in merchandise registered an unprecedented increase from 25·18 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 32·04 million railway maunds in 1949-50.

Imports.

549. There was a general increase in the imports which totalled 24·84 million railway maunds in 1949-50 as against 18·34 million railway maunds in the previous year. The volume of imports under "Food, Drink and Tobacco" recorded a further increase from 5·84 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 7·79 million railway maunds during the year. Rice, gram and pulse, wheat, and wheat-flour, salt and tobacco were the more important articles included under this group. There was also a similar increase in the imports under "Raw Materials", the quantity imported in 1949-50 being 9·96 million railway maunds as compared with 7·30 million railway maunds in 1948-49. There was

a further increase in the imports under "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" from 5·16 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 7.01 railway maunds during the year.

550. The total exports rose further from 6·84 million railway maunds in 1948-49 to 7·20 million railway maunds in 1949-50. The rise in the exports was chiefly due to the increased despatches under "Food, Drink and Tobacco" and "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" which amounted to 3·35 million railway maunds and 2·10 million railway maunds respectively in 1949-50 as against 3·14 million railway maunds and 1·91 million railway maunds in the previous year. The improvement in the export trade under "Raw Materials" which was noticed during the previous year suffered a slight set-back during the year and the quantity exported was 1·71 million railway maunds in 1949-50. Refined sugar, coffee, cardamom, betelnut, groundnut, copra, potatoes, tamarind, tanned hides and skins and cast iron pigs and castings, were the most important articles in the export trade.

Exports.

(ii) Industries

551. The inflatory condition in the State as in the rest of India still continued during the year. The deterioration of the economic condition, the troublesome attitude of labour resulting in strikes, vicious spiral of wages and prices, scarcity in essentials, declining production, and the difficulties with regard to foreign imports consequent to the devaluation etc., have effected adversely the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State.

552. Mysore has been a pioneer in establishing several industries which have not only attained a high standard of efficiency but have earned a reputation for their products both in India and abroad. The speedy expansion of both large and small-scale industries in the State has been facilitated by the abundance of Hydro-electric power supply and adequate supply of raw materials.

553. The following were among the more important of the ways and means adopted for the promotion of industrial enterprises :—

1. Pioneering of the industries in cases where private effort and initiative are not forthcoming with a view to hand them over ultimately to private enterprise.

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2. Owning and managing some of the established industries, in the larger interests of the State;

3. Encouraging private industrialists to float large-scale industrial concerns on a joint-stock basis either by the Government subscribing to the share capital of the concerns or by affording facilities for land, water, electric power, etc., free of charge or at concessional rates;

4. Extending financial assistance in the shape of loans repayable in easy instalments, for the purchase and erection of machinery for agricultural and industrial operations, as well as for the construction of warehouses and other structures necessary for such operations, and for the provision of raw materials, working capital or appliances other than those specified above, as provided for under the rules for the grant of loans for agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes;

5. Granting loans to private artisans for the establishment and improvement of rural and cottage industries; and

6. Giving grants to the educated unemployed persons to enable them to develop their undertakings or to start fresh industries.

554. Takavi and hire-purchase loans and loans for the development of rural and cottage industries amounting to Rs. 57,500 were sanctioned. A special loan of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned to the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd. A sum of Rs. 12,767 was recovered towards the repayment of the loans sanctioned during the previous years. Under the scheme of "Financial Assistance to the Educated Unemployed Persons," a loan of Rs. 56,250 was granted to 50 applicants.

555. The Department rendered as usual necessary technical advice and assistance to private industrialists in connection with the erection of and repairs to industrial plant and machinery.

556. The Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the *Ex-Officio* Coal Co-ordinating Officer in Mysore State during the year. A quantity of 2,234 tons of coal and 342 tons of coke was allotted by the Government of India and was distributed by the nominees against permits issued by the Department.

557. There were 508 large industrial establishments working during the calendar year 1948, each employing on

an average ten or more persons per day. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 99,306 (92,199). Out of 508 establishments, 477 were perennial and the remaining 31 seasonal.

558. Among the large-scale industries that were floated or that commenced operations during the year were the following :—

1. VEERAVANI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Co., LTD., BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was registered as a Joint-Stock Company in the month of July 1950, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry on the business of printing and publishing of newspapers, journals, magazines, books and other literary works.

2. VIKAS DYEING, BLEACHING AND PRINTING MILLS, LTD., BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was started to carry on the business of spinning, weaving, bleaching and printing of cotton and silk, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs and was registered in the month of July 1949.

3. INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES, LTD., DURVANI NAGAR, BANGALORE CITY.—This concern was registered during the month of January, 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,50,00,000 for the manufacture of Telephone Receivers, etc.

4. B. M. S. FILMS, LTD., BANGALORE.—This concern was started with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry on the business of manufacturers, producers, exhibitors and distributors of cinematographic films, etc., and was registered in the month of March 1950.

Cotton Mills.

559. There were 11 large cotton mills working in the State, of which 4 were engaged in the manufacture of both cloth and yarn, 3 in the manufacture of cloth, 3 in the manufacture of yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The total quantities of piece goods and yarn produced during the statistical year ending 31st March 1950 were 56,585,712 yards and 27,093,961 lbs. respectively.

Woollen Mills.

560. There were 4 large woollen mills working during the calendar year 1948 with 185 power-looms and 9,962 spindles. The total quantity of woollen piece-goods and yarn produced in the Mills during the calendar year 1948 was 3,464,682. Some of these Mills were also engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

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The Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.

561. The total output and sales of the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 1,74,195 and Rs. 1,87,355 respectively. Among the more important items of manufacture undertaken during the year were:— (1) 5-way cluster lamp post, (2) C. I. cut-cut boxes big and small, (3) Ornamental lamp posts; (4) steel racks, (5) C. I. piston, (6) bevel gears, (7) Rectangular and round cages (8) horse-shoes, (9) " S. M. S. flanges and 6 " copper rollers and (10) iron racks and pans. The scheme for the construction of a new building to house the Workshop near the Government Electric Factory with a view to make it more useful to general public and Government Departments by a thorough reorganisation of the working and expansion of its activities was under consideration. The amalgamation of the workshop portion of the Government Electric Factory with this workshop was also under consideration.

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

562. The Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, is the biggest institution maintained by the Department for imparting training to artisans in fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay-work, wood-carving, smithy, rattan manufacture, metal work etc. There were 208 students undergoing training in the Institute, of whom 159 were recipients of scholarships. The total production and sales amounted to Rs. 72,633 and Rs. 1,30,666 respectively during the year. In addition to this Institute, there were nine Industrial Schools working under the control of the Department in important District and Taluk Headquarter towns of the State, for imparting training to astisans in carpentry, smithy, rattan, weaving of cotton and wool, lacquerware and manufacture, sandlwood carving etc.

The Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore.

563. The sales in the Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 95,268. The Depot is in existence from a long time and has earned an All-India reputation as being an Emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of the Mysore Arts and crafts.

The Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

564. The Factory manufactured 412 tons of soap and the sales amounted to Rs. 12,40,184 during the year. The agency of Messrs. Best & Co. was terminated at the beginning of the year and Messrs. K. S. Gowder & Co., Bangalore, were appointed in their place. The question of expanding the Factory by shifting it to the Industrial Suburb at Yesvantapur from its premises and increasing its

present output of about 600 tons to 5,000 tons per year was under consideration.

565. The electro-porcelain articles, crockery articles and chemical porcelain of the total value of Rs. 3,86,518 (Rs. 3,70,950) were manufactured in the Factory. The total sales amounted to Rs. 5,96,337 (Rs. 6,40,334). The Cottage Industries Scheme sanctioned in April 1940 for a period of six months in the first instance under the supervision and guidance of the Ceramic Expert was extended up to the end of December 1950. The question of bifurcation of the Insulators Manufacturing Section from Crockery Section was under consideration. The Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

566. The production and the sales during the year amounted to Rs. 23,31,972 (Rs. 14,10,702) and Rs. 21,93,919 (Rs. 15,92,020) respectively. The Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

567. The total production and sales in the Government Implements Factory, Hassan, was Rs. 2,43,746 and Rs. 1,72,631 respectively. The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

568. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., received 1,374 tons of coffee for curing. Husk ash and bone-meal were continued to be manufactured and these fertilisers found a ready demand from planters. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.

569. Sixty-five thousand pounds of tobacco were re-dried during the year. The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

570. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 3,79,465 and Rs. 4,83,668 respectively during the year. A separate kiln is being built for the manufacture of acid jar and the fire bricks manufactured in this concern are becoming popular. The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Bangalore.

571. The Board of Management, which was reconstituted by Government with effect from 8th January 1949, was continued during the year. With a view to achieve an all-round increase in the production in the country, the Government of India have fixed a provisional target production of one million tons of finished steel for the Main Steel Works, the share of the Mysore Iron Works being 24,000 tons per annum. Assistance required to achive the target has been taken up with the Gavernment of India. The operations during the year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,05,848 after meeting the usual adjustments towards depreciation and amenities fund, *viz.*, The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi.

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Rs. 10,30,542 and Rs. 1·5 lakhs respectively. The sales amounted to Rs. 1.180 (1.237) crores.

572. Statutory prices for steel ruling in the Indian Union were introduced in the State with effect from 1st October 1949 by the Government of India. The statutory prices for defective steel and cut ends were introduced in the State with effect from 8th December 1949. Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board for continuing the protection of 18¾ per cent of Ferro-silicon till the end of March 1951. The installation of a complete Plant at Tanigebyle for crushing, screening and conveying the Kemmangandi Iron Ore in connection with the requirements of the Electric Pig Iron Furnaces at a total cost of Rs. 10 lakhs was sanctioned. The furnaces are expected to be put into operation during the latter half of 1951.

573. Fabrication of steel structures, erectioon of fabricated structures and machinery and other Civil Engineering Works were under rapid progress.

574. The construction of enlarged structural shop, a second General Foundry and extension to the II Machine Shop, were under progress.

575. A scheme for the manufacture of alloy and tool steel by installing a Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs was under consideration.

576. The taking up of the following Development Schemes were under consideration :—

(1) Manufacture of calcium carbide and other ferro-alloys.

(2) Plant for manufacture of seamless steel tubes.

(3) Plant for manufacture of wire and wire products.

and (4) Plant for the manufacture of stainless steel and special silicon sheets.

577. Several distinguished persons visited the Works during the year.

Industrial Education.

578. *Private Industrial Schools.*—The S. L. N. (Sri Lakshmi Narasimha) Charities, Bangalore, and the Methodist Mission Industrial School, Tumkur, were the only two private industrial schools which were working during the year receiving monthly grants of Rs. 250 and Rs. 201 respectively from the Department.

579. *Home Industries Institutions.*—There were 29 Institutions where classes in Home Industries were held

with the aid of grants amounting to Rs.13,000 from the Department for imparting training to women in tailoring, weaving, knitting, braid making, embroidery etc.

580. The Department has been awarding scholarships since the year 1921-22 to such of the students as are Mysoreans by birth or domicile and possess the necessary general or special educational qualifications for pursuing their studies in industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions outside the State.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

581. There were 58 cottage industrial centres working in the several parts of the State. Facilities were afforded as usual, for training artisans in industries like mat-weaving, pottery, rattan manufacture, carpentry, smithy, tanning, lacquerware manufacture, coir making, brass works, etc. Three hundred and fifty persons were trained in cottage industries. Articles worth Rs. 47,485 were produced and articles worth Rs. 29,039 were sold during the year in the several centres.

582. The Department participated in the several Exhibitions held in and outside the State during the year. The demonstrations held in all the exhibitions were found much educative and were much appreciated by the public.

The appointment of the following experts was sanctioned by Government during the year :—

(1) Mat-Weaving Expert.
(2) Lacquerware Expert.
(3) Leather-stitching Expert.
(4) Smithy Expert.
(5) Glass Bangle Expert and
(6) Tile Expert.

583. Among the special schemes sanctioned during the year were the establishment of a tile factory at Gudibanda, the construction of the tile factory at Bagepalli, the construction of tanneries at Pavagada and Idagur, establishment of a Bangle Industry at Bangalore and the Fruit Preservation Industry at Bangalore, starting of the Oil Ghana Industry at Nellur, Shimoga District and the location of the Palm Gur Centre at Kodaganur, Chitaldrug District.

584. As usual, the Department continued to investigate on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, Bangalore, and of the Municipalities of Mysore and Davangere Cities and other local bodies, applications for the grant of licenses

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for installing Industrial Plant and Machinery. One hundred and ninety-four applications for licenses to instal Rice Mills, Flour Mills and Hullers, Oil Expellers, Rotaries, Silk twisting and Weaving machines, etc., were received. Of these, 137 applications were disposed of.

Payment of Wages Act.

585. With a view to regulate the payment of wages to certain classes of persons employed in industry, the payment of wages Act, 1948, was brought into force in the State from 1st September 1949.

Boilers in Commission.

586. There were 341 Boilers in commission in the State at the beginning of the year. Nine Boilers were newly registered in the State. Two Boilers were sent out of the State. Sixteen Boilers went out of commission and 2 Boilers were refused licenses. The total number of Boilers in commission at the end of the year was 330.

The Mysore Factories Act.

587. There were 552 Factories on the Register at the beginning of the year. Forty-four Factories were brought within the purview of the Act during year and eighteen factories were removed from the Register as they ceased to function. The total number of factories on the Register at the end of March 1950 was 578, of which 541 were perennial and 37 seasonal.

Patents and Designs.

588. Ten applications for the grant of patents and four applications for registration of designs were filed. Of these, 4 originated from Mysore, 3 from the Indian Dominion and the rest from abroad. Twenty-one applications for Patents were accepted and one application for Design was registered during the year. The income from fees in respect of applications for Patents and Designs and other proceedings under the Act aggregated to Rs. 4,723.

(iii) Marketing Department.

589. The Mysore Weights and Measures Act continued to be in force in 60 notified places in the State.

Weights and Measures.

590. During the year 52,048 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 38,404 units in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,066 (Rs. 2,224) was realised as testing fee. Under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 111 prosecutions were launched of which 99 ended in conviction.

Regulated Markets.

591. The regulated market at Tiptur for cocoanuts and copra, the first of its kind in the whole of India started functioning from 17th October 1949. A total

quantity of 44,987 bags of copra, 21,85,855 cocoanuts and 2,633 bundles of jaggery were auctioned in the Regulated Market at Tiptur during the year. The Regulated Market at Davangere also started functioning from 1st February 1950. The scheme for the establishment of Regulated Markets at Mysore, Chitaldrug, Arsikere and Shimoga was sanctioned during the year. The first Regulated Market Committee for Mysore was also constituted after holding the elections in respect of their Traders' Constituency and arrangements were made to open the Market.

592. The grading of eggs at the five Egg-grading Stations, the oranges at the Coorg Orange Growers' Marketing Co-operative Societies both at Bangalore and Mysore and figs at Ganjam was continued and a total number of 7,69,047 eggs, 1,18,847 oranges and 4,159 figs valued at Rs. 89,792, Rs. 7,443 and Rs. 294 respectively were graded during the year.

Marketing Co-operative Societies.

593. There were 90 Marketing Co-operative Societies at the end of 31st March 1950. All the societies worked satisfactorily.

Marketing Survey work.

594. Detailed surveys on the marketing of (1) Ginger (2) Fruits and Vegetable products and (3) Dry Fruits and Nuts as per synopsis furnished by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department were undertaken during the year, and the report on the marketing of ginger was completed and a copy of the same was sent to the Government of India.

595. The Department attended to numerous miscellaneous enquiries relating to rice, millets, pulses and other cereals, fruits and vegetables and other products, milk, meat, seeds, etc., both from within and outside the State and furnished the necessary information after detailed investigation.

Market News Service.

596. Arrangements were made for the collection of daily market rates in respect of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and broadcasting the same through the Akashvani Station, Mysore. Arrangements were also made to publish daily market rates in some of the local daily papers. The weekly market rates of the different varieties of arecanut, as prevailing in Bangalore were furnished to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras.

597. A Warehouse Bill on the lines indicated by the Reserve Bank of India was passed in the Representative

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Assembly and has been awaiting the assent of the Legislative Council. The adoption and enforcement of a Fruit Products Control Order of 1948 of the Government of India was under consideration.

(iv) Labour.

Labour conditions.

598. The general labour condition throughout the year was, to a great extent, calm and peaceful though certain strikes were staged by some of the industrial concerns. But in the first half of the year, the labour condition was perturbed due to the prolonged strikes by some of the industrial concerns. All the important labour legislations passed at the Centre were also made applicable to Mysore.

599. The main causes for these strikes were demand for higher wages, bonus and dearness allowance, for cancellation of suspension orders, annual increments, as a protest against disciplinary action taken against some employees, regarding holidays, enforcement of standing orders, reinstatement of workers, etc. In all these cases timely and active interference of the departmental officers brought the situation under control and normal conditions were restored. There were 26 strikes during the year as against 29 in the previous year.

Labour Associations.

600. There were 89 Labour Associations functioning at the beginning of the year. Eight more Labour Associations were registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942. All the associations were functioning properly except 8 in Bangalore Division, 9 in Mysore Division and 1 in Plantation Division.

601. There were 129 undertakings coming under the purview of the Mysore Labour Act, 1948, during the year. Of these, 91 were industrial concerns and 38 were plantation estates. The total number of operatives employed in these undertakings was 94,127 as against 87,953 in the previous year. Of these, 80,611 were men, 12,169 women and 1,347 children.

Wages, Dearness Allowance and Bonus.

602. There was no uniformity in the rates of wages paid to the respective employees, except in the Kolar Gold Fields where uniform rates of wages were being paid in all the four mines and the K. G. F. Electricity Department. Though all the industrial concerns in the State paid D. A. to their respective employees, still the rate of D. A. varied from factory to factory. The total amount of D. A. paid

during the year was Rs. 1,30,04,156 (Rs. 1,20,39,227). The payment of bonus in various concerns also differed from factory to factory. The total amount of bonus paid by various industrial concerns during the year was Rs. 24,63,637 (Rs. 19,50,553).

Labour turnover.

603. There were 2,353 cases of voluntary withdrawal from service in the industrial concerns, 239 cases of retirement, 680 cases of discharge due to ill-health etc., and 177 cases of death.

Arbitration Courts.

604. Three Arbitration Courts were appointed during the year to enquire into the disputes between the Labour Associations and the Managements of (1) The Mysore District Automobile Workers Association, Mysore (2) The Amco Factory, Ltd., Bangalore and (3) The Kolar Gold Fields Mines regarding notices of change and grant of bonus, etc.

605. The K. G. F. Minimum Wage Board was appointed to go into the question and advise regarding the fixation of minimum wages in the K. G. F. Mining and Metallurgical operations.

Conferences and meetings.

606. The 8th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference was held at Mysore on 26th and 27th December 1949. Labour Ministers of almost all Provinces and States and Union of States attended the Conference. On the first day, Sri Jagjivan Ram, the Hon'ble Labour Minister, Government of India, presided.

607. The meeting of the I.L.O. Governing Body began on 29th December 1949 and continued till the end of January 1950. Delegates from all over the world attended the meeting and important among them were Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of I.L.O., Mr. S. Lall, outgoing President of the I.L.O. and M. V. M. Paul Ramadier, Ex-Premier of France. The third meeting was inaugurated by His Highness the Rajpramukh. On this occasion the souvenir entitled "Labour Marches On" and the brochure entitled " Progress of Labour in Mysore " were published.

608. The Tenth Session of the Indian Labour Conference was held at New Delhi. The Conference considered the Labour Relations Bill and the Indian Trade Union Bill which are now before the Parliament.

609. A meeting of the employers of the important industrial concerns was convened on 6th May 1950 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Law and Labour to

consider employment situation arising out of cut of power due to the low water level in K. R. Sagar Dam. It was decided to give half pay and D. A. to the employees during the period of play off.

Working Class cost of living index figures.

610. The cost of living index figures for the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore and K. G. F. continued to be published each month for the information of the public.

611. The two recreational centres started by the Department in the working class areas of Bangalore, one at Cottonpet, and the other at Chamarajapet, continued in affording various labour facilities to the workers of the City. The question of starting of such recreational centres in Mysore and Davangere was under consideration.

Workmen's Compensation Act

612. There were 38 cases pending disposal in the Courts of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation at the beginning of the year. The number of cases filed during the year was 275 (209) of which 61 related to fatal accidents, 78 to non-fatal and 136 to memorandum of agreements. The largest number of cases, *viz.*, 125 was filed in the Court of the Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Kolar District, Champion Reefs. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 313 including the cases pending at the beginning of the year.

613. The compensation amount for distribution at the end of the year was Rs. 1,20,503 including the sum of Rs. 44,657 pending distribution at the commencement of the year. The total amount distributed during the year was Rs. 46,540. In all Memorandum of Agreements and non-fatal cases where deposits in Courts are not compulsory, the injured persons were paid directly by the employers.

614. The Mining Companies in Kolar Gold Field continued to account for the largest number of cases and deposits of the amount of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

615. There were 434 (452) Joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 400 (420) were limited by shares and 34 (32) by guarantee. Of the new companies registered, 10 were public and 17 private. Four companies were voluntarily liquidated. There were 208 companies

incorporated outside Mysore State, but with their places of business located in Mysore. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the end of the year was 132 (115).

616. There were at the end of the year 738 societies registered under the Societies' Registration Act.

617. Under the Mysore Insurance Act 6, six (6) companies were registered and 72 (46) renewed their registration. The number of Insurance Agents licensed during the year was 4,155 (3,301).

618. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act during the year was 121 (120), leaving 947 (831) firms on the register at the end of the year,

619. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 43,822 (Rs. 37,441) during the year.

620. The debentures issued by the Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., Bangalore, were declared as approved securities for the purposes of Section 2 (2) of the Mysore Insurance Act XXII of 1939. The Public Companies Limitation of Dividends (Emergency) Act 1948 was extended by a further period of six months. The (Indian) Capital Issues (Continuance of Control Act XXIX of 1947) was extended to Mysore by the (Indian) Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Amendment Act 1950. The Indian Banking Companies Act X of 1949 was made applicable to Mysore by the Banking Companies Amendment Act XX of 1950. The question of the Financial Integration of the Department of the Joint-Stock Companies and Insurance wtih the Government of India was under consideration.

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs.

621. During the year, Post Offices were opened in 5 headquarter towns and in 28 villages. Eleven Branch Post Offices were authorised to perform Savings Bank work and 15 New Branch Post Offices were also authorised to perform Savings Bank work.

622. No new telegraph offices were opened and 94 telegraph offices were functioning during the year.

(vii) Akashvani Broadcasting Station.

623. The programmes of the All-India Radio, Mysore, were made attractive and interesting. Outdoor broadcasts of important functions such as the civic reception to General

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Cariappa on 11th October 1949, the UNESCO Seminar on 2nd November 1949, the inauguration of the Bangalore Municipal Corporation on 8th December 1949 and the Special Convocation for conferring the Doctorate Degree on His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, on 19th December 1949 were arranged from Akashvani. Important programmes of All-India Radio were relayed from Akashvani during the year.

624. In addition to the usual vocal and instrumental music performances, special concerts by prominent musicians of South India were arranged during festivals and important occasions. Arrangements were made to broadcast talks and messages by the distinguished delegates to the UNESCO Conference and the International Labour Organisation held in Mysore. The inauguration of the University Broadcasts was one of the important measures undertaken during the year.

625. The rural programmes which were being held only once a week were increased to twice a week for half an hour a day on Mondays and Tuesdays with effect from 15th August 1949. The Women's and Children's Programmes' Section also organised several relays from Akashvani.

626. The " Tarangaranga " for the first fortnight of August 1949 containing the Independence Day special programmes was printed in an attractive manner with the emblem of the Asoka Pillar and the Dominion Flag in tri-colour. Several educational broadcasts were relayed from Akashvani.

627. The most important new feature was the introduction of Hindi lessons over the air five days in the week. " The Farm Question Box " which is a very popular one in the United States was arranged once a week. Questions relating to agriculture and other allied subjects were answered by experts. The latest scientific achievements, news bulletins of the Agricultural Department, market rates and weather reports and other subjects formed a regular feature of the programme. Indian Forum of the Air was planned on the lines of the American Forum of the Air and the Brains Trust. " Programme Parade " is a daily announcement of the programme broadcast by the B. B. C. explaining the day's highlights with illustrations of recording and narration. Arrangements were made to broadcast the programme from Akashvani once a week.

(vii) Economic Development and Planning.

628. The six Policy Committees for (1) Agriculture, (2) Education, (3) Industries and Commerce, (4) Public Health, (5) Public Works and Transport and (6) Sericulture continued to function. The personnel of the Policy Committees remained the same till the 16th December 1949 when the elected members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council ceased to be members of these Committees on account of the dissolution of the abovesaid two Houses of Legislature. The Committee for Sericulture ceased to function from 12th January 1950.

629. Eight meetings of the several Policy Committees were held. Out of 36 schemes referred to the several Policy Committees, 17 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 19 at the end of the year.

Committee for Education.

630. The Committee for Education met once during the year and disposed of subjects regarding the opening of a Printing Press under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and the scheme for training Engineers by apprentice method in Mysore.

Committee for Agriculture.

631. The Committee for Agriculture met once during the year. The subjects regarding short-term measures for stepping up food production and the representation on the All-India Malnad Development Committee were considered.

Committee for Industries and Commerce.

632. The Committee for Industries and Commerce met once during the year. It dealt with subjects regarding the grant of financial assistance for the manufacture of Glass Tubings, Rods and Ampoules with automatic plant to the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd., Bangalore, a scheme for the manufacture by Power Plant Machinery in Mysore, and the scheme for the manufacture of bicycles in Mysore.

Committee for Public Health.

633. The Committee for Public Health met once during the year. The subject regarding the Production of Ergot was discussed.

Committee for Public Works and Transport.

634. The Committee for Public Works and Transport met three times during the year. The subject relating to the establishment of a Central Design Office, the assessment of indirect benefits of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Projects and the possibilities of utilising surplus water available in the valleys both above and below the Vani Vilas Reservoir were dealt with.

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Committee for Sericulture.

635. The Committee for Sericulture met once during the year. The subjects relating to importing of foreign silk and Japanese Silk Reeling machinery and arranging adequate supply of groundnut cake manure were considered.

636. The Employment Exchange Office and the training of demobilised personnel were continued during the year and a sum of Rs. 36,000 was spent. The schemes relating to the installation of Electric Pig Iron Furnace, the new Ferro-Silicon plant and the Acetic Acid Plant, the extension of Ore Mines Tramways, workshop and foundry-yard and the expansion of the Cement Plant at a cost of Rs. 242·55 lakhs among the Bhadravati group of Industries were in various stages of progress during the year and a sum of Rs. 112·86 lakhs was spent. The scheme for organising the hand-loom-weavers in the State continued to operate during the year at a cost of Rs. 1·63 lakhs. The scheme for the development of Cottage Industries under the "Three-year Plan" was in progress at 58 Centres in the State at a cost of Rs. 2·19 lakhs. Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Power Works at Jog, the works of extension of transmission lines, the Rural Electrification Scheme and Power Supply to Irrigation pumps were under progress at a cost of Rs. 144·56 lakhs. Twenty-seven villages were electrified during the year and the total number of Irrigation Pumping Installations in service was 1,802 at the end of the year. The prospecting of gold at Bellara Gold Mines and Kaolin Mining and Levigation at Bageshpur were in progress at a cost of Rs. 1·68 lakhs.

637. The three major irrigation projects--(1) constructing a Reservoir across the river Nugu in Heggadadevanakote Taluk; (2) constructing a Dam across the river Bhadra at Lakkavalli and (3) constructing an anicut across the river Tunga at Sakrebyle at a cost of Rs. 29·53 lakhs were in progress.

638. The several agricultural schemes were continued during the year at a cost of Rs. 1·66 lakhs. The three-year plan for food production in the State was commenced during the year. Distribution of improved strains of seeds, manures and fertilisers, and agricultural implements among the raiyats were continued during the year, and the tractor was made available to 18,000 acres. The scheme for the manufacture and distribution of urban and rural compost through the Municipalities and the Village Panchayets was

also in progress. Extension of irrigation by means of irrigation wells and the installation of electric pumps, diesel oil engines and persian wheels to these wells for lifting water were also undertaken. Demonstration work was undertaken in the departmental farms on mechanised lines by using tractors and bull-dozers for removal of jungle and trees and ploughing.

639. *Animal Husbandry.*—The scheme for training of veterinary personnel, research in poultry, sheep and goat diseases, extension of veterinary facilities including dispensaries, live-stock improvement, artificial insemination among live-stock, supply of mineral supplement for improvement of malnad cattle, salvage and boarding of cows from urban areas, sheep-breeding, establishment of Government Dairies for supply of milk to towns and development of fisheries were all under progress during the year at a cost of Rs. 6·57 lakhs.

640. *Forests.*—The scheme for reafforestation of barren areas in the maidan districts, planting of cinchona trees and lac production were in progress at a cost of Rs. 70,000. One thousand and fifty-four acres of land were planted during the year. The scheme for the establishment of a Central Sylvicultural Research Station was sanctioned in March 1950.

641. *Co-operation.*—The scheme of establishing multi-purpose co-operative societies continued to progress well during the year. A scheme for co-operative farming societies was sanctioned in March 1950 and five such societies were registered.

642. *Education.*—The two schemes of (1) pre-primary-education and (2) basic education training at Vidyanagar (Huttanahally) continued to work during the year at a cost of Rs. 87,000.

643. *Medical Schemes.*—The scheme for opening of new dispensaries in rural areas, provision of a woman doctor and a ward of six beds with a labour ward in each taluk and a midwife to each Hobli were continued during the year.

644. *Public Health.*—The 81 Health Units started in the three Malnad Districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga and the seven such units in Krishnarajanagar taluk in the previous year were working well during the year at a cost of Rs. 8·51 lakhs.

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645. *Sericulture.*—The scheme for rearing univoltine and bivoltine races of silk worms in Hill Stations, supply of good seeds free from disease and manure to sericulturists were continued.

646. With a view to have a separate compilation giving a vivid picture of the activities of Government in Development Departments, and to afford facilities for fixing priorities and for co-ordinating the varied activities of these Development Departments as well as to indicate the extent to which funds have been spent on the various development schemes and the efforts made in the several sectors to give effect to planning and thereby serve the most useful purpose of Economic Planning for the future, a separate budget in respect of the development schemes of Mysore showing the revised estimates for 1949-50 and the estimates for 1950-51 was ordered to be compiled in October 1949.

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute.

Admissions and training.

647. Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, started its seventh year of working from 1st July 1949. In addition to 25 regular courses, special adult craftsman courses in Motor Mechanics, Cinema Projectionist, Metal Work and Tailoring were continued during the year. These adult craftsman courses form a special feature of the Institute, providing training to those who do not possess the requisite qualification for the regular Diploma courses, but want to improve their knowledge and skill by working in the Institute for short periods. There was a heavy rush for admission to the several courses. The total number of students admitted during the year was 379 bringing the total to 728 as against 745 in the previous year. Applications for admission were received from all over India and a good number of non-Mysoreans and refugees were also admitted.

Examinations.

648. Out of 252 candidates who appeared for the Certificate Examination, 130 passed and out of 168 candidates who appeared for the Diploma Examinations, 106 passed. Twelve students passed in First Class in the Certificate Examination, 19 in the Diploma Examination and 5 in the Short-term Course Examination. Out of 41 candidates who appeared for the Short-term Course Examination, 23 passed and out of 28 candidates who appeared for the Adult Craftsman Course Examinations, 22 passed.

Scholarships.

649. Nineteen Merit Scholarships, sixty-four Backward Community Scholarships, three Depressed Class Scholarships, three Military Scholarships and five Ameer Jan Endowment Scholarships and one Ursu Scholarship were awarded to the poor and deserving candidates during the year. Besides 81 scholarships were awarded by the several District Boards and Municipal Councils to the candidates coming from their respective areas for training in the Institute.

Recognition of the courses.

650. The Government of Madras have recognised the Diploma in Civil Draughtsmanship of this Institute as equivalent to the Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, and the passed students are being employed in several departments of that Government. A large number of them have started their own business in various places in the State. The Government of India have also employed a number of students of the Institute in departments like the Railways, the Geological Survey of India, the Department of Information and Broadcasting, the Central Public Works and other departments.

Hostel and Canteen.

651. The number of boarders admitted in the Institute Hostel was 30 during the year. The Institute Canteen continued to work with the help of the Government grant of Rs. 100 per mensem.

652. With a view to meeting the growing demand for technical education in the State, the opening of Occupational Institutes at Davangere and Hassan was sanctioned and the new Institutes started working from 1949-50.

653. The Institute participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition and the All-India Khadi Exhibition held at Subhas Nagar, Bangalore.

654. The Institute attracted a number of distinguished visitors from all over India and outside. The Public Address equipment with microphones and loud-speakers was installed and operated by the staff and students of the Radio and Sound Recording sections at a number of important functions organised by Government departments, public agencies, International Conferences such as the I.L.O. Educational Seminar, etc., held at Mysore and the Public Address equipment was also provided by the Institute at the Sessions of the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council and the Constituent Assembly.

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CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

Irrigation Works.

655. The grant for the several works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department, stood at Rs. 2,81,44,557.

656. The following were the important works in progress during the year :—

1.	Bhadra Reservoir at Lakkavalli, Tarikere Taluk.	890 lakhs (revised to Rs. 18 crores).
2.	Tunga Anicut at Sakrebyle, Shimoga District.	70·00 lakhs (revised to Rs. 200 lakhs).
3.	Constructing a Reservoir across the river Nugu, Heggadadevanakote Taluk.	81 lakhs (revised to Rs 220 lakhs).

Cement concreting of roads.

657. Cement concreting of roads was suspended for the time due to want of adequate funds.

658. A total length of 2,289·6 miles of State Fund Roads were maintained during the year.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

659. The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering was in charge of the maintenance of 27 water supply installations.

Architect's Section.

660. Type designs for residential buildings for working class, officials and middle class were recast and fresh designs were prepared during the year.

661. The number of important building schemes taken up for consideration and for which designs and working drawings were prepared was five as follows :—

1. Medical buildings ;
2. Education and University Buildings ;
3. Housing ;
4. Miscellaneous ; and
5. Layout of extensions.

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662. Among the important works sanctioned during the year were :—

		Estimate Rs.	
1.	Excavating drainage channel to drain the swampy area below the Sulekere Tank bund, Channagiri Taluk	1,00,000	Irrigation Works.
2.	Construction of an anicut across the river Lokapavani near Balenahalli and opening out a feeder channel to new tank to be constructed at Madarahalli and Sunkathonnur tank, French-rocks Taluk.	3,56,000	
1.	Water supply distribution system for Lalbagh extension (Jayanagar extension) near Byrasandra.	13,00,000	Bangalore water supply.
2.	Laying 24″ West Loop main from Kethamaranahalli Hillock to Mount Joy Hill, Basavangudi extension	10,17,000	
3.	Laying a 15″ main from Mount Joy Hill to Byrasandra Hill.	3,26,700	
4.	Laying 24″ C. I. main from 0 to 6/21 from Chamarajsagar to combined Jewell Filters, Bangalore.	5,10,000	
1.	Replacing the 16″ steel pipes from 0 to 8 miles of the raising main from Bethamangala to Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Field.	6,08,947	Kolar Gold Field water supply.
1.	Constructing new Special Wards in Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.	73,000	Buildings.
2.	Constructing a P. A. R. P. quarters at Davangere.	1,66,000	
1.	Revival of Holehonnur-Hancha Siddapur Road (10 miles).	1,80,000	Roads.
2.	Revival of Hancha Siddapur-Channagiri Road (7 miles).	95,000	
3.	Opening out a chord road from Hancha Siddapur to Nallur (7 miles).	1,25,000	
1.	Constructing a bridge across the Jayamangali River near Puravara village, Madhugiri Taluk.	2,15,300	Bridges.

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		Estimate Rs.
	2. Constructing R. C. C. bridge across the Nagini River near Kaggere at 8/2 Nademavinapura-Amrithur Road, Kunigal Taluk.	1,03,550
	3. Construction of a bridge across the Kumadvathi River between Hithla and Churchigudi, Shikaripur Taluk.	70,000
Bureau of Sanitary Engineering drainage schemes	1. Comprehensive drainage scheme (surface) in Chintamani Town (Kolar District).	1,01,760
	2. Comprehensive drainage scheme of Hole-narsipur Town.	96,290
	3. Underground drainage scheme of Chitaldrug Town.	6,09,700
	4. Underground drainage scheme to Mandya Town.	8,09,230
Water supply schemes.	5. Water supply to Hosadurga Town ..	5,00,000
	6. Improvements of water supply to Tiptur Town.	2,09,000

General.

663. According to the re-organisation, both the irrigation and roads and buildings sections were combined into one unit and placed under one Chief Engineer, designated as the Chief Engineer of Mysore.

664. The State is divided into three permanent basic Circles in respect of Public Works: (i) Cauvery Circle comprising Mysore and Mandya Districts and Hole-narsipur and Arkalgud Taluks of Hassan District with headquarters at Mysore, (ii) Shimoga Circle comprising the remaining taluks of Hassan District, Chickmagalur District, Shimoga District and Chitaldrug District with headquarters at Shimoga and (iii) Tumkur Circle consisting of Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts with headquarters at Tumkur.

665. A Civil Engineering Circle exclusively for the execution of all engineering works pertaining to the Electrical Department with three divisions and the necessary executive and ministerial staff was sanctioned. In accordance with the above order, Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works were transferred to the administrative control of the Chief Electrical Engineer.

Restoration of minor tanks.

666. Nearly 690 works of restoration of minor tanks were in progress in all the districts and about 150 were completed.

Irrigation.

667. In view of the urgency to develop lift irrigation in river valleys and to speed up other small short term projects, eight projects sub-divisions with the necessary staff were sanctioned.

Special projects.

668. *Bhadra Reservoir at Lakkavalli, Tarikere Taluk.*—The R. C. C. Bridge work across the Bhadra River below the Dam site was completed and it was opened for traffic.

669. *Tunga Anicut at Sacrebyle, Shimoga Taluk.*—Excavation of the left bank channel from one to seventeen miles and the right bank channel from one to four miles was nearly completed except for the tunnel portion on the left bank channel near Shimoga which was just started.

670. *Reservoir across the river Nugu in Heggaddevanakote Taluk.*—The dam foundation works were in progress.

Major Irrigation works.

671. Under the Major Irrigation works, three works, *viz.*, (1) extending the right bank channel from Anjanapur Reservoir to bring a fresh atchkat of 2,000 acres, (2) Pokurthy tank works in Chitaldrug District to irrigate 300 acres and (3) construction of a new tank at Gangur in Belur Taluk for bringing under irrigation 230 acres were completed. The remaining 15 works were still in various stages of progress.

672. *Improvements to river channels, tanks channels and feeder channels.*—The works of improvements to river channels in the Malnad Districts were practically completed.

Lift irrigation works.

673. Only two works were in progress and they were (1) Lift Irrigation at South Military Camp at Haribar and (2) at Neelasoge.

Krishnarajsagar.

674. The Krishnarajsagar Dam and allied works including Brindavan Gardens were maintained in an efficient condition.

675. Regulation and gauging operations with the Madras Public Works Department, calculation of quantities of water due to Madras every day for each 12 hours period or for shorter or longer period if necessary or permissible, were made in accordance with the 1924 agreement.

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676. Owing to the failure of the North-east Monsoon, the total quantity impounded into the reservoir from 1st October 1949 to 31st January 1950 was only 1,896 M. C.ft. as against 5,696 M. C.ft. in the previous year. The reservoir level was unprecedentedly low at the end of the year being 51·43 feet. Water supply in the Visvesvaraya Canal was completely stopped from 3rd March 1950 consequent on the abnormal fall in the level of Krishnarajasagar.

677. Regarding extension of irrigation by opening pick-up channels, a total area of 2,161 acres was brought under Kar Ragi and Kar Paddy cultivation in the Visvesvaraya Canal area during the summer of 1950. An extent of 769 acres was also brought under Jola cultivation in the water receded portion of Krishnarajsagar during the summer.

678. The block system of irrigation by triennial rotation of crops with distributories as units was continued during the year. An extent of 1,047 acres of Government waste land was disposed off for cultivation during the year as against 121 acres in the previous year.

679. Health measures to prevent the spread of Malaria in the irrigated tract of Visvesvaraya Canal continued to receive particular attention.

Hydraulic Research Station.

680. The Hydraulic Research Station at Krishnarajsagar was continued during the year. Studies of the rate of silting in Krishnarajsagar Reservoir were started.

(ii) Railways.

681. The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 721·55 (721·55). Of the total mileage, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways.

682. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 786·99 (Rs. 785·50) lakhs. The gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 179·37 (Rs. 247·36) lakhs. The working expenses excluding contribution to the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 123·32 (Rs. 144·95) lakhs, the surplus profits being

Rs. 0.79 (Rs. 0·64) lakh. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 55·41 (Rs. 101·62) lakhs.

Lines worked by M. and S. M. Railway.

683. The gross earnings of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Kolar Gold Field Railway) amounted to Rs. 3·32 (Rs. 2·98) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2·80 (Rs. 2·51) lakhs, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 0·52 (Rs. 0·47) lakh.

Depreciation Fund.

684. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 211·18 lakhs. No contribution was made to the fund during the year. The expenditure met out of the funds during the year was Rs. 49·45 lakhs.

Stores.

685. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 53·87 (Rs. 31·16) lakhs. Stores of the value of Rs. 83·37 lakhs including foodstuffs were received from all sources during the year. Stores valued at Rs. 101·32 (Rs. 71·67) lakhs, including sale of foodstuffs, were issued leaving a closing balance of Rs. 35·92 lakhs at the end of the year.

Accidents.

686. There were no serious accidents during the year.

Local Advisory Committee.

687. The Local Advisory Committee met twice during the year and among the several important subjects discussed were :—

1. Provision of better waiting halls, tea stalls, lighting arrangements at stations and in trains ;
2. Improved amenities at stations and in trains ;
3. Cleanliness of compartments, bathrooms, and waiting halls ;
4. Provision of better transport facilities for passengers and
5. Expeditious settlement of claims cases.

688. Efforts were made to increase the passenger train services cancelled during the war.

Restoration of Train Services.

689. A further restoration of the following services was introduced :—

(*a*) Short shuttle train service on week-end days between Mysore and Krishnarajasagara,

(*b*) Shuttle trains running between Bangalore City and Gubbi were extended up to Arsikere,

(*c*) Shuttle trains between Mysore and Nanjangud town were re-introduced,

(*d*) Y. B. Class Engines were allowed to work on Bangalore-Mysore Section to haul more passenger traffic and avoid over-crowding,

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(e) Additional trains were run to meet periodical feast traffic on this system during Dasara ; and

(f) A wayside halt at Chikkandawadi between Chickjajur and Amruthapura and another at Chandagiri Koppal between Pandavapura and Byaderahalli were opened.

Rates and Fares.

690. With effect from 1st December 1949 in addition to the existing classes of accommodation, a new class of accommodation designated" Class II Special" was introduced on this Railway as well as on other Indian Railways. The fare for this class was 14 pies per mile for all distances by all trains carrying passengers and the minimum fare per passenger was two annas.

691. With effect from 1st November 1949, hand-woven cloth including Khaddar which is hand-spun and hand-woven was charged at half-parcel rate at owner's risk when carried by passenger trains and at railway risk when carried by goods trains.

692. Small consignments of railway parcels weighing less than 20 seers were, however, booked free of charge by both goods and passenger trains.

693. The revised classes of accommodation which came into force from 1st January 1949 continued throughout the year and in addition a new class of accommodation designated " Class II Special " was introduced with effect from 1st December 1949.

Amenities for Passengers.

694. Some of the amenities provided for the passengers during the year were :—

1. Reinforced cement concrete cisterns were provided at several stations for drinking water for the use of passengers,
2. Additional improvements were effected to the I.R.R. at Bangalore City to suit the convenience of the travelling public,
3. To meet the increased traffic, both goods and coaching, the stations at Kadur, Chickjajur and Davangere were remodelled.
4. Waiting sheds at way-side halts were provided at several sections of the railway,

5 Provision of window-bars to the windows of lavatories of women's compartments of Class III coaches was made, and

6. Separate booking offices for the lady passengers were opened at Mysore and Bangalore.

695. The Railway medical department continued to function and there were seven railway dispensaries working during the year.

(iii) Mysore Traffic Board.

Amendment to Act and Rules.

696. Rule 256 of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules was amended making provision for the driver of a goods vehicle to sign in the traffic registers maintained in traffic police stations.

697. Rule 199 was also amended with a view to enabling unclaimed property left in the Government Road Transport buses being lodged in the lost property office of the Department instead of in the police stations.

698. The Mysore Spirit Rationing Order was amended enhancing the quota of petrol for motor cars.

699. Clause 7 of the Mysore Civil Motor Cars Control Order which provided for the reservation of 20 per cent of cars by Government to be sold as directed by Government, was deleted.

General.

700. The District Traffic Advisory Committees of the several Districts were reconstituted for a period of two years.

701. The restrictions imposed on account of the nationalisation scheme in the issue of bus permits were relaxed and permits were issued more liberally particularly on the interior roads, in view of the demand of the public for travelling facilities. The number of services sanctioned during the year was 150.

(iv) The Road Transport Department.

702. In accordance with the scheme of nationalisation of bus services, the Mysore Government Road Transport Services were inaugurated on 12th September 1948. The number of bus services was gradually increased to 170 routes.

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Policy of Expansion.

703. The first stage of the scheme has been implemented and the bus services radiate from or converge to Bangalore and touch all District Headquarters and important Taluks in the State.

704. To afford transport facilities to the through passengers travelling beyond the State, applications have been made to the Regional Transport Officers, Cuddapah, Salem and Coimbatore to extend the Government Services to Madanapalli, Kollegal, Pavagada, and Denkanicottah and the Government of Madras was also addressed in the matter.

705. On 31st March 1950 there were 136 buses of which 50 were Chevrolet and 86 Ford.

706. The total mileage performed daily by all the vehicles works out to 13,345. The total number of bus hours per day is 717. The average mileage earned per day by all buses in operation is 13,150. The average number of vehicles under sick list daily is 24. Failures per 10,000 vehicle miles is 4·11. The average miles earned per gallon of petrol is 11·087. The average quantity of petrol consumed daily is, 1204·4 gallons.

707. Three major and four minor accidents occurred during the period.

708. The capital invested up to 31st March 1950 was Rs. 21,77,243, the additions during the year being Rs. 4,00,728.

709. The gross earnings during the period was Rs. 22,52,702 yielding an average of 131·2 pies per vehicle mile, as against Rs. 13,17,163 yielding 138·8 pies per vehicle mile during the previous year.

710. The cost of stores purchased during the year was Rs. 12,05,778 (Rs. 5,16,778). The value of stores charged off to Revenue Expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,63,688 (Rs, 4,50,493). This increase during the year was due to the putting of additional buses on the lines as also operating new routes connecting all District Headquarters except Shimoga.

711. The total expenditure incurred was Rs, 19,86,953 (Rs. 10,52,949). The expenditure incurred was 115 pies per vehicle mile as against 110 pies per vehicle mile expended during the previous year. The net revenue realised after charging off Depreciation, Vehicle Tax, Road Cess, etc., was

Rs. 2,65,749 (Rs. 2,64,214) which works out to 16·3 (19.7) per cent per annum on the capital invested.

712. The passenger fare was being collected at the rate of 6 pies per mile per passenger and in view of the increased cost in operation owing to rise in prices on tyres, petrol and spare parts, it was raised to 8 pies with effect from 1st December 1949, for the first 50 miles and 6 pies thereafter.

713. The question of taking over of the Sunkal Farm Area for the construction of an Automobile Workshop and Maintenance Depot was under consideration.

(iv) Electrical Department.

714. The gross receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,51,705 for nine months as against Rs. 1,33,26,510 for twelve months during the previous year.

715. The net receipts under both "power" and "telephones" after meeting all the operational and maintenance charges and contributions to pension, provident and depreciation funds and payment of dearness allowances and audit and accounts charges and writing off of losses on stores and dismantling idle power installations and recovering establishment and tools and plant charges on works executed to other Government departments, Municipalities and private bodies amounted to Rs. 49,13,694 (Rs. 68,75,140) under "Power" Rs. 47,01,758 and under "Telephones" Rs. 2,11,936.

Net receipts Power and Telephones.

716. The net return on the capital expenditure excluding the expenditure incurred on Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, Mekedatu Surveys and Trolley Bus Scheme works out to 7·9 per cent as against 10 per cent in the previous year.

717. The number of towns and villages electrified was 439 (402).

718. New service to 8,820 installations for both industrial, agricultural, lighting and heating and domestic purposes was given raising the number of live installations to 94,490 (85,670).

719. Three hundred and twenty-three irrigation pumps were serviced during the year bringing the total installations to 1,782 (1,459). Priority in arranging power

P.W.D., RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY

supply to these installations in the interest of "Grow More Food" policy was continued.

720. Twenty-three thousand six hundred and fifty-seven street lights of varying capacities from 60 C.P. to 1,000 C.P. in towns, cities and major municipalities were in existence as against 21,584 street lights at the end of last year.

721. The three generating stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog had generated 310,508,500 (373,414,700) units of power. The total length of the High Tension Transmission lines under charge stood at 1,548 circuit miles and 1,100 route miles as against 1,421 circuit miles and 937 route miles at the end of last year.

722. The total capital expenditure incurred on works during the year under "38—A.K.R.S. Hydro-Electric Works" excluding the net debits to "suspense" under Capital account amounted to Rs. 2,26,22,592 as against the revised budget grant of Rs. 2,95,96,000.

723. The expenditure under Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project comprising both I and II Stage works and a partial expenditure of the Civil Works pertaining to the project from 1st October 1949 and the Transmission Line Works amounted to Rs. 78,58,803.

724. The expenditure on "Mekadatu Project" mostly the expenditure on surveys and preparation of estimates and maintenance of Camp in Sangam was Rs. 14,494.

725. The capital expenditure incurred on Automatic Telephones was Rs. 2,13,408 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,25,854 was incurred on frequency conversion scheme. The total expenditure under power supply to irrigation pumps amounted to Rs. 6,46,088 (Rs. 9,00,000).

726. An expenditure of Rs. 17,95,384 was incurred to meet the increasing demands of the consumers for power supply to various purposes. Apart from the works of increasing the capacities of distribution transformers, conductors, provision of equipment like tools, testing intruments, meters and other allied works were carried out. The outstanding feature of this group of works was the installation of step-down transformers to facilitate increased power supply.

727. The expenditure incurred on Trolley Bus Scheme in Bangalore amounted to Rs. 38,354.

728. The opening balance of stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 85,31,464 (Rs. 76,74,822) and articles worth Rs. 4,22,85,074 (Rs, 1,73,69,318) were purchased during the year. Stores of the value of Rs. 3,79,97,624 (Rs. 1,38,42,854) were issued. The closing balance of stores on hand was Rs. 1,28,18,911. (Rs. 85,31,464). Stores.

729. There were 28 unforeseen interruptions to service lasting for 3 hours and 45 minutes. Thirty-five shut-downs were pre-arranged lasting for 45 hours and 6 minutes mainly to change power service between Bhadravathi and Mysore and from Sivasamudram system to Jog system. Interruptions.

730. There were 25 fatal accidents to persons, of which 22 died of electrocution and 3 of other accidents on works, seven of whom were departmental employees and the rest private individuals. Accidents.

731. The Department handed over the entire Automatic Telephone Exchange System to the Post and Telegraphs Department. The Department made good progress on major schemes like the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works, expansion of High Tension Transmission Lines and Distribution of power to the remote villages in the several Districts of the State. General.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

CHAPTER IX—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

(ix) Geology.

732. The estimated value of minerals produced in the State other than gold but including chromite, corundum, kaolin, manganese, asbestos, mica, ochres, soapstone, quartzite and ornamental stones, was Rs. 11,92,600 (Rs. 7,97,000). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 59,630 Rs. (52,367). The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 52,434 (84,535) acres. In addition, about 54 acres of land were held under licenses for quarrying ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates for approval current during the year was 420 (438). The aggregate value of the various minerals which were supplied by the Department to the several industrial concerns was Rs. 35,853.

Mineral Survey and Prospecting.

733. Of the important discoveries of new mentioned occurrences during the year, the following may be mentioned:—

Asbestos in Idegondanahalli, Holenarsipur Taluk, Gopalpura, Mysore Taluk, Antarasante, Heggaddevankote Taluk, and Baichapura, Koratagere Taluk, the Cordierite near Ekrahalli Kamasandra, Bangarpet Taluk, Corundum in Tumkur and Kolar Districts, the Chromite in Nagavala, Mysore Taluk, Clays in Karehalli, Tumkur District, Feldspar in Kamasandram, and Thopanahalli, Bangarpet Taluk, Kankar near the 9th mile stone on the Mysore—T. Narsipur road, Kaolin within five-mile radius of Golhalli, Kyanite near Varuna, Mysore Taluk, the Magnesite in Nagavala, Mysore Taluk, Quartz near Mantikyatanhalli and Handanahalli, Mysore Taluk, Sillimanite near Kamasamudram, Bangarapet Taluk, Soapstone in many parts of Mysore and Hassan Districts, and Vermiculite, near Bommenahalli and Manikyapura in the Mysore Taluk.

Geophysical Survey.

734. As per programme, three taluks were selected for survey, one from each of the three Divisions. These surveys have furnished fresh information about the occurrence of economically important mineral deposits.

Geological Survey.

735. Electrical surveys for the location of sulphide ore bodies were continued in the Angaldhal and Kunchiganahal areas in the Chitaldrug District. The total length of lines laid out and measured out in these surveys aggregated

to 82,340 feet, the number of determinations booked being 4,252. The Geophysical Section of the Department was ordered to be integrated with the Geological Survey of India.

736. In the Chemical Laboratory, 111 samples were analysed involving the determination of 538 constituents. A sum of Rs. 340 was realised as fee on analysis done for the public. In the Geological Laboratory, a number of economic enquiries were received from the public and they were attended to. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition of the year. Chemical Laboratory.

737. In the Bellara Gold Mines, the mining work was confined mainly to mining and milling of ore. There was a total stock of 4,351 tons of ore at the end of the year. A quantity of 1,830 tons of ore was treated in the stamp mill. The total stock of the sponge gold at the end of the year was 1,046 8—3 tolas. A weight of 840 tolas, 2 annas and 5 grains was sold realising a sum of Rs. 95,508. Special Schemes

738. Two officers of the Department and four graduates in Geology and one mining student from the Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Occupational Institute received training in topographical survey, underground survey and mining methods including care and use of the explosives and blasting.

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

739. As in the previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in four mines in the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nandydroog. The total output of gold and silver was 160,838·049 (180,039·771) ozs. and 11,274·98 (12,796·66) ozs, respectively. The total value realised was £ 3,696,565 (£ 4,077,242). The total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 25,93,116 (Rs. 16,84,575) inclusive of Rs. 3,60,296 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 22,41,472 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,51,645. The demand under duty on gold inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 47,92,638 amounted to Rs. 1,43,30,813 and the entire amount was collected.

740. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Committee, a net relief of Rs. 21,86,000 (Rs. 1,04,97,000) was sanctioned after deducting royalty and tax.

741. The number of persons employed in the Mining industry was 25,904 (25,948). Of these, 24,090 (24,034) Mining Labour.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

were employed in gold mining (including Bellara Gold Mine). Among the persons employed in the Kolar Gold Mines, 189 were Europeans, 591 Anglo-Indians and 23,111 Indians. Fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two persons were employed underground and 9,019 on the surface.

Accidents.

742. The total number of accidents was 130 (167). Of these, 1918 were fatal and 111 serious. Enquiries were instituted into all the accidents. In 19 fatal accidents, 23 (30) persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 0·96 (1·16) per thousand of persons in service. Of the 19 fatal accidents, 18 occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, of which 10 were unavoidable, two were due to recklessness and six due to negligence.

Compensation for accidents.

743. Twenty-four (35) claims for compensation comprising 15 fatal and 9 permanent partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 40,781 (Rs. 57,626.) Compensation amounting to Rs. 39,578 (Rs. 46,589) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 51,205 (Rs. 1,12,217) was awarded in 53 (85) claims due to silicosis.

Explosives.

744. Fourteen licenses were granted for the possession and sale of explosives in and sale from magazines and 38 licenses in Forms H and K, sixteen for large-scale manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder and fireworks, and the remaining 22 for possession and sale only of gunpowder and small nitro-compound and fireworks. The District Magistrates issued 1,025 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of small quantities of explosives. There were 39 (36) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 13 (9) persons and serious injuries to 58 (47).

Petroleum.

745. Two hundred and ninety-four (244) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1949 were 5,198,218 (4,350,053) and 4,557,104 (3,396,102) gallons, respectively.

Prosecutions.

746. There were 4 (9) cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and Rules thereunder resulting in the conviction of two persons.

747. Thirty-nine (37) licenses for the storage of carbide of calcium were current during the year. Under the Mysore Petroleum Act, 3 persons were convicted.

Carbide of Calcium Rules.

General.

748. During the early part of the year, the liberal import policy enabled stocks of uncontrolled materials to be built up, but in the latter half of the year, the strict curtailment of imports rendered the procurement of some essential imported stores difficult. Normal mining operations were adversely affected during February and March 1950 due to an illegal strike. The air cooling plants in the Mysore, Champion Reef, the Oorgaum and the Nandydroog mines worked satisfactorily.

749. "Safety First" and "Accident Prevention" campaigns were conducted vigorously with good results. The distribution of food grains and suitable materials for underground clothing at concessional rates continued to be satisfactory.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

CHAPTER X—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

State of Health.

750. The state of public health during the year was satisfactory. A low incidence was reported of plague, small-pox and cholera, and as a preventive measure, 3,20,583 anti-plague inoculations, 9,34,131 anti-smallpox vaccinations and 4,84,231 anti-cholera inoculations were done. A total of 2,06,500 houses were fumigated. The total deaths reported during the year was 73,604, live births registered was 1,33,282, the death rate being 9·3 and the birth rate 17·1 as compared with 9·4 and 14·8 respectively in the previous year.

Small-pox.

751. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-seven deaths were reported from small-pox. As a routine preventive measure, 9,34,131 vaccinations were done, of which 2,14,165 were primary and 7,19,966 re-vaccinations.

Cholera.

752. To prevent importation of cholera from Madras Presidency into Mysore State during the months of March and April 1949 through pilgrims attending Mahadeswaraswamy Jatra on Sivaratri in Kollegal taluk and Mudukatore Jatra of T. Narasipur Taluk, special arrangements were made to inoculate outgoing and incoming pilgrims against cholera and inoculation depots were opened at key points on all important routes to these places. All the drinking water sources in the infected and surrounding villages were got chlorinated systematically at frequent intervals, and 4,84,231 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

Malaria.

753. During the year, 18,776 deaths from malaria were reported, of which 3,594 occurred in malnad areas and 15,182 in maidan areas. Anti-malaria control demonstration project was started by the World Health Organisation—United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund—at Sagar, Shimoga District, in association with the Department of Public Health, and the project work commenced from June 1949.

Births.

754. During the year, 1,33,282 live births were registered giving a birth rate of 17·1 per mille of population as against 14·8 in the previous year. The birth rate was

highest (19·7) in Shimoga District and lowest (12·3) in Mandya District. There were 1,353 still births giving a percentage of 1·0 on live births.

755. There were 8,763 deaths of infants under one year of age, giving an infant mortality rate of 65·7 (56·1). Infant Mortality.

756. During the year 73,604 deaths were recorded from all causes and the death rate was 9·4 (11·9). The highest death rate (11·9) was reported from Shimoga District and the lowest (6·7) in Bangalore District. Deaths.

757. From the following, it would be seen that during the year, 25·5 per cent of deaths from all causes was due to Malaria and the incidence of the other diseases was as follows :—

	Causes	Number of deaths	
		1949	1948
1	Malaria ...	18,776	24,660
2	Other fevers ...	9,947	8,690
3	Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	5,825	4,618
4	Typhoid ...	3,326	3,363
5	Respiratory Diseases ...	2,777	2,325
6	Consumption ...	3,279	2,611
7	Plague ...	1,881	1,960
8	Maternal Deaths ...	1,047	1,124
9	Small-pox ...	2,527	1,076
10	Cholera ...	1,367	392
11	Leprosy ...	553	600
12	Drowning ...	482	519
13	Wounds and Accidents ...	361	364
14	Suicide ...	205	219
15	Snake bites ...	132	131
16	Rabies ...	68	64
17	Killed by Wild Beasts ...	63	68
18	All other causes ...	20,988	17,791

758. Full-time District Health Officers were working in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Kolar and Bangalore. In the other two Districts of Tumkur and Mandya, public health work continued to be under the charge of the District Medical and Sanitary Officers. General.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

759. In addition to the Municipal Health Organisations in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Kolar Gold Field, full-time rural health organisations under the Department were working in 111 places including those in maidan and malnad areas. In these units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases predominant in those areas, such as malaria.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Malariology.

760. Arrangements were made for extending D.D.T. spraying to 81 Health Units in the three malnad districts in addition to continuing the spraying started in October 1948 in the K. R. Nagar Health Units. Systematic bi-annual spleen surveys of most of the villages in the Health Unit areas were conducted during the year. Pyrethrum spraying of 1 in 100 dilution manufactured locally was used in all the Health Units for spraying. Pyrethrum spraying was replaced by D.D.T. spraying in 5 Health Units.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

761. Control measures were undertaken against the spread of epidemic diseases, *viz.*, plague, smallpox and cholera. Three cities, 20 towns, 331 villages and the Jog colony were infected with plague. The epidemic was rather severe in Chitaldrug, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur Districts causing in these districts 1,053 attacks with 475 deaths, 545 attacks with 302 deaths 380 attacks with 161 deaths and 294 attacks with 116 deaths respectively. There were 3,198 attacks of small-pox and 651 deaths. Mass vaccination drives were undertaken so that the infection of small-pox may not assume epidemic proportions, since the disease was on the increase during the winter months of the year. A total of 13,487 anti-cholera inoculations were performed from 28th January 1949 to 4th March 1949. Cholera infection was imported into the State from Mahadeswarabetta Jatra during the month of October 1949 by the returning pilgrims. This infection spread rapidly but it was brought under control.

Guineaworm control.

762. Control of guineaworm infection in the villages by biological measures was continued. One hundred and seventy-nine step wells were examined for the presence of cyclopes, restocked 64 wells with fish and chlorinated 59 wells.

763. In addition to the usual means of instruction on public health through film shows and exhibitions, the Bureau of Health Education was publishing an illustrated monthly magazine " Mysore Arogya " for the use of the public. Apart from health education imparted through the magazine, articles were published in local news-papers suggesting precautions and preventive measures to be adopted by the public at the time of the outbreak of epidemics like plague, cholera and small-pox.

Bureau of Health Education.

764. Twenty-three candidates were appointed as midwives. It was under consideration to train as many midwives as possible for purposes of recruitment. An additional allowance of Rs. 5 was given to midwives transferred from the Medical Department as an inducement to the midwives to work in the Public Health Department.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.

765. There were 118 Health Units working during the year. After the location of the Malaria Demonstrations' Project of the World Health Organisation and the Malaria Investigation Centre at Sagar, the control of administration of Sagar Health Units was handed over to the Malariologist with effect from 2nd August 1949.

Health Units.

766. The various important activities of the Health Units consisted of (i) general surveys of houses and villages, (ii) recurrent anti-malaria measures, (iii) epidemic control, (iv) maternity and childwelfare work, (v) general sanitation, (vi) school health service, (vii) health education, (viii) curative and itinerant dispensary work, and (ix) collection and compilation of vital statistics.

(iii) Vaccination.

667. As a preventive measure 9,34,131 vaccinations were performed, of which 2,14,165 were primary and 7,19,966 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 2,527 (1,076).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

768. At the Government Vaccine Institute, 14,32,000 doses of vaccine lymph were produced and 15,40,620 doses were issued.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

(v) Public Health Institute.

769. At the Public Health Institute, 17,117 specimens were examined in the bacteriological section. A total of 4,37,165 doses of anti-plague vaccine, 7,27,670 doses of anti-cholera vaccine and 28,811 doses of T.A.B. vaccine were issued during the year. A total of 356 cases with 1,682 articles were examined for medico-legal purposes.

770. In the Chemical Section, 1,550 articles were analysed.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

771. At the commencement of the calendar year 1949, there were 451 (433) medical institutions. With the opening of 19 Medical Institutions during the year, the total was 470 at the close of the year.

772. There was on an average, one institution for every 62·7 (64·7) square miles of area and for every 15,594 of population.

773. Out of the 470 institutions, 433 were public, 28 non-public, 5 private-aided and 4 private non-aided; 74 were hospitals and 396 dispensaries, 60 were specially for women and children and 410 general; 88 were urban and 382 rural; 109 were Government, 5 Government-aided, 352 local bodies and 4 others.

774. On account of the great paucity of medical personnel, periodical visits could not be arranged in 18 dispensaries. Though in 47 places, dispensaries could not work regularly for want of medical personnel, periodical visits by the nearest Sub-Assistant Surgeons were arranged.

775. During the year 108 dispensaries were transferred to the Public Health Department.

Beds.

776. The total number of beds in all the institutions was 5,404 (5,274). Of these, 2,313 were for men and 3,091 were for women and children.

777. The average population per bed in the State was 1,356·2 (1,363·8).

778. In Victoria, Vani Vilas, Minto Ophthalmic, Bowring, Krishnarajendra, Cheluvamba and McGann Hospitals, the daily average of in-patients treated was far in excess of the available number of beds. Hundreds of patients were treated on extra beds spread on the floor. Over crowding of in-patients.

779. The total number of fresh admissions as in-patients in all the medical institutions was 1,41,070 (1,28,750). Of these, 49,822 were men, 76,904 women and 14,344 children. In-patients.

780. The total number of fresh admissions as out-patients was 76,81,947 (76,33,634). Of these, 29,18,464 were men, 21,64,683 women and 26,18,600 children. Out-patients.

781. The following were the diseases for which the highest number of in-patients were treated and the number of deaths that took place under those diseases :—

Diseases	Number of in-patients	
	Treated	Died
1. Diseases of the Respiratory System except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs.	17,832	153
2. Malaria	13,226	257
3. Ulsers	9,389	42
4. Some General diseases ...	8,707	109
5. Disease of the eye	5,469	7
6. Pneumonia	5,475	520
7. Deficiency or nutritional diseases ...	5,365	135
8. Dysentery	3,191	133
9. Some diseases of the urinary system ...	3,112	113
10. Enteric Fever	2,760	201

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

782. The following gives the comparative statistics of some diseases in the urban and rural areas :—

Diseases	State Total	City areas	Non-City areas
1. Tubercle of the lungs ...	8,115	5,514	2,601
2. Other tubercular diseases ...	4,464	2,892	1,572
3. Diseases of the nervous system ...	1,12,938	3,803	1,09,135
4. Diseases of digestive system ...	3,46,243	1,44,082	2,02,161
5. Diseases of the teeth and gums ...	70,526	23,026	47,500
6. Gonorrhœa ...	25,577	9,988	15,589
7. Syphilis ...	30,492	19,127	11,365
8. Diseases of the male generative system ...	22,052	3,797	18,255
9. Diseases of the female generative system ...	1,15,577	32,984	82,593

Surgical operations.

783. The number of surgical operations performed in all the medical institutions was 1,33,903 (1,26,963). Of these, 1,11,007 resulted in cure, 16,582 in relief, 8,311 discharged otherwise and 203 in death, giving a mortality of ·15 (·29) per 100 operated.

Parturition cases.

783. The total number of parturition cases both in and outside the medical institutions was 66,620 (55,285).

(vii) Special Hospitals.

Hospitals	New admissions of In-patients	Out-patients treated during the year	In-patients died	Surgical Operations performed
1. Victoria Hospital, Bangalore*	15,459	1,06,175	736	18,602
2. Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.†	13,547	43,173 daily average	66	1,551
3. Children's Hospital, Bangalore	1,651	43·70	201	...
4. The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.	3,135	40,617	4	5,600
5. Mental Hospital, Bangalore‡	760	5,135	72	3,420
6. Bowring Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore.	5,016	43,911	140	695
7. The Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore	9,824	45,984	323	...
8. H. S. I. S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.	1,873	12,987	25	...
9. The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.§	9,920	70,248	577	12,666
10. The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore.	672	2,163	49	5,729
11. The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.	7,245	24,985	49	903
12. Maternity Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.	3,285	32,254	21	344
13. The Shantha Bai Deva Rao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore.	101	1,253	6	...
14. The Leper Asylum, Bangalore City.	345	169	14	...
15. The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Bangalore City, Civil Station, Mysore and K. G. F.	2,771	4,377	...	...
16. The Civil Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.	3,454	75,962	...	1,711

* In the ear, nose and throat departments 23,388 out-patients were treated, while in the venereal and skin departments 20,549 and 9,092 cases respectively were treated during 1949.

† One hundred mothers gave births to twins.

‡ The Mental Hospital, Bangalore, continued to be the blood bank.

§ In the ear, nose and throat departments 26,675 cases were treated.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Finance.

785. The income of the Department was Rs. 11,27,922. The expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 69,15,673. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 24,18,215 (Rs. 24,84,418) was spent on salaries and establishment, Rs. 17,13,752 (Rs. 12,26,773) on diet, Rs. 20,65,913 (Rs. 13,07,012) on medicines and hospital necessaries and Rs. 2,53,394 (Rs. 76,363) on bedding and clothing.

General.

786. His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore was graciously pleased to declare open the Combined Dispensary at Nandagudi in Hoskote Taluk, Bangalore District, on 4th July 1949.

787. Sanction was accorded to the purchase of surgical instruments, appliances, microscopes, operation tables, hospital cots, bedside lockers, medicines, etc., at a cost of Rs. 8,00,000. Purchase of equipment costing Rs. 4,00,000 was sanctioned for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, in connection with the proposals for enlarging the scope of work and provision of additional wards. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of equipment required for the newly sanctioned General Hospital at Shimoga.

788. Mobile dispensary vans for the three malnad districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga were sanctioned. These vans were specially designed and equipped with necessary medicines and appliances and they visited places, where periodical shandies and jatras or fairs were held.

789. The designation of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was changed to Assistant Surgeons Class II.

790. Under the Post-war Development Schemes, the conversion of the McGann Hospital, Shimoga, into a General Hospital providing all specialised branches of treatment with the additional staff required therein was sanctioned.

791. Donations for medical relief amounting to nearly Rs. 1,15,000 were received from the philanthropic public.

792. A Mass Radiography apparatus at a cost of about Rs. 60,000 was installed in the out-patient block of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, to detect early cases of tuberculosis not only among the general out-patients of the hospital, but also amongst the general public, free of cost.

The workers of industrial concerns, the Hindustan Air-craft Factory, the Bangalore Woollen and Cotton Mills and personnel of Military Units were X-rayed. Tuberculosis Clinics were opened at Hassan, Tumkur and Shimoga. The construction of Tuberculosis Clinics at Chikmagalur, Kolar and Mandya was in progress.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

CHAPTER XI--PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

793. The year marked further progress in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1950, there were 15,031 (10,962) public institutions with a total enrolment of 9,27,266 (7,80,188) pupils.

The following statement shows the different classes of recognised institutions, with their strength as on 31st March 1950 :—

	Kind of institution	*Number*	*Strength*
1	Central Government ...	2	324
2	Government	9,343	7,19,482
3	District Board	16	1,048
4	Municipal	69	19,830
5	Aided	5,565	1,83,574
6	Unaided	36	2,995
	Total ...	15,031	9,27,266

794. Besides these, there were 208 (369) village indigenous schools with a strength of 4,208 (6,568) pupils. These schools are decreasing in number year by year.

795. The increase in the number of institutions under " 5 Aided " in the above statement was due to the inclusion of 3,784 literacy classes of the Mysore Adult Education Council which were not hitherto treated as schools.

796. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total estimated population of school-going age of 21,62,096 was 42·89. (60·51 for boys and 24·69 for girls). On an average, there was one school for an area of 1·93 (2·60) square miles and for every 530 (646) persons.

High Schools.

797. The number of High Schools increased from 166 to 189 and their total strength from 51,261 to 56,895. The District Boards in the State have opened 8 more High Schools under their management.

798. Additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1950 were sanctioned for affording greater educational facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

Middle Schools.

799. The number of Middle Schools increased from 701 with 1,13,951 pupils to 707 with an enrolment of 1,24,967 pupils. Additional middle schools were sanctioned to meet the increased demand for middle school education.

New Type Middle Schools.

800. The scheme of conversion of Upper Primary Schools into Middle Schools of the New Type with a view to providing middle school education in rural parts, was almost complete. The number of new type middle Schools in the State was 533 with a total strength of 89,718 pupils, of whom 32,658 pupils were in Middle School classes, while 57,060 pupils were in primary classes of the new type Middle Schools.

801. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :—

Sl. No.	Grades of Institutions	Number			Percentage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	University Colleges including Central Government Institutions.	13,295	1,828	15,125	1·99	0·71	1·63
2	Oriental Colleges ...	633	22	655	0·10	0·01	0·07
3	High Schools ...	45,241	11,654	56,895	6·77	4·50	6·14
4	Middle Schools ...	98,019	26,948	1,24,967	14·67	10·40	13·48
5	Primary Schools (including new type Middle Schools).	4,28,311	2,14,727	6,43,038	64·08	82·94	69·35
6	Special Schools ...	82,859	3,729	86,588	12·39	1·44	9·33
	Total ...	6,68,358	2,58,908	9,27,266	100·00	100·00	100·00

802. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 7,54,040 or 81·3 (74·7) per cent of the number on rolls.

Primary Education.

803. During the year 400 new Primary Schools were ordered to be started at a cost of Rs. 2,20,416 per annum recurring and Rs. 50,000 non-recurring. The number of Primary Schools in the State increased from 9,766 with 7,87,539 pupils including 1,92,083 girls to 10,014 schools with a total strength of 6,34,181 pupils inclusive of 2,11,689 girls.

Adult Education.

804. The control of the Adult Night Schools was transferred from the Department to the Mysore State Adult Education Council and as such they were not treated as separate schools but as literacy classes of Mysore State Adult Education Council. The Mysore State Adult

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Education Council conducted 3,793 (4,055) literacy classes including 259 (475) classes for women. The total number of persons under instruction was 76,959 (84,328). The number of persons made literate was 34,175 (34,022).

805. The number of new libraries started in rural parts during the year was 68 (99) thus bringing the total to 1,966 (1,898).

806. The annual grant sanctioned to the Adult Education Council was Rs. 5 lakhs.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

807. The number of separate institutions for the education of the Depressed Class students decreased from 454 to 449, but their strength increased from 18,025 to 18,612, of whom 8,794 were boys and 3,555 girls. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the closure of private schools.

Muslim Education.

808. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls increased from 1,194 to 1,216 and the enrolment from 68,522 to 73,146. Altogether there were 56,078 boys and 36,832 girls of Muslim community under instruction.

Education for women.

809. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 743 to 1,004 and their enrolment from 90,368 pupils to 1,00,106 pupils inclusive of 3,939 boys. In addition, 1,62,741 girls were studying in boys' schools making a total of 2,58,908 girls under instruction in the State as against 2,30,932 girls in the previous year.

Results.

810. The results of the S.S.L.C., Middle Schools and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Kind of Examination.*	*Examined.*	*Girls Passed*	*Percentage.*
1	S.S.L.C. ...	2,003	1,423	71·04
2	Middle Schools ...	4,928	2,400	48·70
3	Upper Primary ...	670	310	46·27

Scholarships

811. During the year, liberal amounts, as detailed below, were made available for the award of scholarships.—

		Rs.
1	Backward Class students ...	1,65,956
2	Muslims	5,710
3	Depressed Classes ...	75,750
4	General	31,000
5	Merit	1,080
6	Special	1,500

		Rs.
7	Sanskrit education	12,561
8	Military	10,545
9	Girls	30,700
10	Malnad scholarships	1,500
	and other scholarships ...	9,200

812. A sum of Rs. 32,000 was also provided as an additional allotment for depressed class and backward class scholarships. A sum of Rs. 2,53,350 was also provided for foreign scholarships.

Free studentships.

813. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 2,834 in High Schools, 3,330 in Middle Schools, while 595 were awarded other kinds of scholarships. In addition, 7,517 pupils inclusive of those in receipt of scholarships in High Schools enjoyed full fee concession either as recipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities.

814. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations :—

Sl. No.	Examination	Number		Percentage
		Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C. Examination ...	13,928	8,431	60·53
2	Middle School Examination ...	33,504	19,010	56·74
3	Upper Primary Examination...	3,311	1,427	43·09
4	Teachers' Certificate ...	385	382	99·22

Boy Scouts.

815. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of scouting as on 15th January 1950 was 44,495 (42,994).

Medical Inspections.

816. Medical Inspection was in force in all the Government schools in the Cities of Bangalore and in 95 mofussil centres, in 17 Girls' High Schools and for girls studying in boys' schools. Thirty to 40 per cent of the children suffered from malnutrition.

Finance.

817. The total expenditure on public instruction excluding that on University Education amounted to Rs. 2,11,20,050 as against Rs. 2,78,87,411 including the University. Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,65,290 was spent on institutions managed by Central Government, Rs. 1,19,56,122 (Rs. 1,78,28,945) on institutions managed by State Government, Rs. 55,546 (Rs. 69,224) on institutions managed by District Boards, Rs. 10,13,010 (Rs. 10,70,681) on institutions managed by Municipalities, Rs. 24,50,720

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(Rs 28,62,903) on aided institutions. Rs. 69,582 (Rs, 38,995) on unaided but recognised institutions, Rs. 85,280 on unrecognised institutions, Rs. 8,01,103 (Rs. 7,75,040) on buildings, Rs. 4,72,402 (Rs. 5,47,275)on furniture and equipment and Rs. 30,68,519 (Rs. 46,94,348) on other miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,65,10,270.

818. The average cost of general school education per head of population was Rs. 2-7-0. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1-14-7 or 78·17 per cent was met from State Funds.

819. A provision of Rs. 75,000 for mid-day lunch to the pupils of primary schools and another provision of Rs. 35,000 for Aigh and Middle Schools were made during the year.

(ii) University of Mysore.

820. The number of students studying in the Colleges of the University were :—

	University College	Affiliated Colleges	Total
Degree Colleges	5,544	680	6,224
Inter Colleges	3,742	1,731	5,473
Professional Colleges	2,147	1,273	3,370

821. Of the 3,749 candidates that appeared for September Examination, 284 were lady candidates and for the March-April Examination, there were 1,031 lady candidates out of a total of 9,802 candidates.

822. With the opening of new colleges, the number of candidates that appeared for the March-April Examination was 9,802 (8,654).

Legislation.

823. During the year, some of the existing ordinances were amended, and some others were added. The most important among the changes in the laws of the University effected during the year were :—

1. Inclusion of Latin among the optional subjects for the B.A. Degree.
2. Introduction of compartmental system for the B. Com Degree.
3. Amendment of ordinances relating to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

4. Provision for a course of training in Survey work for Geology Honours and M.Sc.

5. Inclusion of German, Italian and Spanish in the list of Second Languages.

6. Introduction of compartmental system for L.M.P. and B. Com.

7. By permitting candidates to appear for the first examination in Engineering after having failed four times, and

8. Exempting students of the Depressed Classes from payment of tuition and examination fee upto the end of May 1953.

824. The following new Colleges were affiliated to the University :—

(i) St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

(ii) D. Banumaiah College of Commerce, Mysore

825. In the Intermediate College, Chitaldrug, the new combination "Chemistry, Botany and Zoology" was introduced.

826. At the end of the year, there were thirteen Arts and Science Colleges, three Professional Colleges and one Medical School under the control of the University and there were twelve affiliated colleges, of which eight were Arts and Science Colleges, and four were Professional Colleges.

Convocations.

827. The thirtieth annual Convocation of the University was held on 3rd November 1949. His Highness the Chancellor presided, and Dr. Shyam Prasad Mookherji addressed the graduates. A Special Convocation was held on 19th December 1949, when the degree of Doctor of Laws (*Honoris Causa*) was conferred on His Excellency Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India.

828. The University Council held sixteen meetings during the year. There were two ordinary meetings of the Senate, besides a special meeting.

829. The several Boards of Studies and Faculties met during the year and transacted business as usual.

The following new Committees were appointed during the year :—

1. Committee to go into the question of founding a Chair in Indian Culture.

2. Committee to review the scales of pay, grades, number of posts in each cadre in the University Teaching Staff.

3. Committee to prepare a detailed syllabus in the Military Studies and to suggest necessary changes in Ordinances.

4. Committee to prepare a detailed syllabus in History and Philosophy of Science and to suggest necessary changes in Ordinances.

5. Committee to suggest a housing scheme for the benefit of the teachers employed in constituent and affiliated colleges in the University.

6. Committee to examine the ways and means of making the work of the Graduate Employment Bureau more effective and useful.

7. Committee to examine the question of opening Natural Science Sections in the B.Sc. Class in the First Grade College, Mysore.

8. Committee to revise the Rules of College Unions.

9. Committee to examine the introduction of diversified courses of studies in the Intermediate and Graduate courses with a view to divert students from the Science Courses.

University Library.

830. There were 54,501 books in the University Library at the end of the year. The daily average number of persons who attended the Library was 140. The Library received the publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Library of Congress, American Consulate, Bahai Society, Board of Economic Enquiry, British Information Service, Board of Economic Enquiry, Central Cotton Committee, the UNESCO and the reports of the several departments of the Government of Mysore, during the year.

University Extension Lectures.

831. Sixty-two lectures were delivered in Kannada as against 28 in the previous year, and 20 special lectures were delivered in English as against 2 in the previous year.

National Cadet Corps.

832. The National Cadet Corps Scheme was incorporated in Mysore State with effect from November 1948, with the raising of an Infantry Battalion of 315 Cadets under the designation of 1st Mysore Battalion N.C.C. The ninth Mysore Engineering Platoon was also inaugurated during the year.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

Gallerise.

833. Subventions were paid to 15 authors and editors of books and publishers of journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,500 made under Encouragement to "authors".

(iv) Literature

834. The number of books registered during the year was 176 (185).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum.

835. Steps were being taken for the gradual elimination of the deteriorated specimens of the Natural History section and arrangements were also made to acquire fresh specimens to replace the old ones. With a view to develop the photographic section in the Museum to expand the educational activities by means of photographs and lantern slides of groups of exhibits displayed in the various sections, a camera was acquired during the year.

836. Arrangements were being made for the acquisition of a complete set of specimens illustrating the several stages in the extraction of gold at the Bellara Gold Mines, Tumkur District. Geology.

837. Several isolated pieces of ancient sculpture of good workmanship, pertaining to the periods of Ganga and Hoyasala periods, exposed to sun and rain in many places of the State, *viz.*, Halebid, Hassan District, Begur, Bangalore District, Sosale and Talkad, Mysore District and in the Department of Archæology, Mysore have been marked and selected for preservation in the Museum. Archæology

838. The Superintendent, Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta has intended to display the replicas of certain Hoysala pieces of sculpture exhibited in the Mysore Government Museum in the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum.

839. The systematic guide lectures to students from Primary Schools on History, Fauna, Flora and Industries of Mysore were being delivered as usual on Saturday mornings. Usual explanatory talks to illiterate visitors formed an essential feature of the educational work of the institution. Six thousand, seven hundred and forty-five students belonging to 135 schools and colleges accompanied by 174 teachers paid study visits to the Museum. The total number of visitors who visited the Museum during the year was 2,34,598 (4,94,437).

840. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 10,400 (Rs. 9,994).

CHAPTER XII--MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai

841. The number of Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,684. Of these, 14,709 were temples, 75 jain basthis, 405 muslim institutions, 387 mutts, 6 rest houses, 50 chattrams and 2 other religious institutions. Twenty-four mutts continued to be under Government management.

Expenditure.

842. The income from the various Muzrai institutions was Rs. 16,83,612 (Rs. 16,39,628). The expenditure of these institutions amounted to Rs. 13,76,600 (Rs. 10,71,899). The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 35,19,847 (Rs. 32,15,854).

843. An aggregate sum of Rs. 28,868 was realised during the year from jatras and cattle shows.

Chattram Savings Fund.

844. The Chattram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 31,807. The income and expenditure were Rs. 93,174 and 98,869 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,112 at the end of the year.

Prince Gulam Mohamed Charity Fund, Mysore.

845. The administration of the Charity was vested in a Committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President.

Endowments and Grant-in aid.

846. An aggregate sum of Rs. 2,77,450 (Rs. 2,49,000) was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions were continued.

847. The number of major institutions was increased from 146 to 164 and that of minor institutions from 1,174 to 1,201. There were 13,344 village institutions. There were also some mutts, chattrams, jain basthis and muslim institutions under Government management.

848. Special services were conducted in all Muzrai Institutions on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

849. Orders were issued for exchange of certain enclaves between the Madras and Mysore Governments. In accordance with this scheme, certain villages of Salem, Ananthapur and South Canara Districts were taken over by Mysore along with the institutions therein and certain villages of Kolar, Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga

Districts were transferred to the Madras Government along with the Muzrai institutions therein.

850. During the year the Madras Government took over the management of the following villages in Ramanad District under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948 :—

1. Pullungudi. 2. Pannandai. 3. Thiruvadi.
4. Chittudayam. 5. Palangulam.

851. Necessary arrangements were made in all places of jatra and cattle shows, to provide good drinking water, light and sanitary convenicnces.

852. Admission to Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, was thrown open to candidates of all communities who believe in the Vedas.

853. "Maha Chandi Yaga" was performed at Shankar Mutt, Bangalore City, for the prosperity of the country and a grant of Rs. 100 from the closing balance of the Chattram Savings Fund was sanctioned.

854. "Parjanya Japa" and "Maha Rudrabhisheka" were performed at Paschimavahini in May 1950 at a cost of Rs. 4,000, the entire cost being met out of the public subscriptions.

855. For the conservation of the Sri Gomateswaraswami Image at Sravanabelagola, a special Research Committee of five members to examine the condition of the Gomateswara Image was sanctioned in August 1949.

(ii) Archæology.

856. Inspection and survey tours were undertaken in parts of Bangalore, Hassan, Kadur, Tumkur, Shimoga and Mysore Districts. Several inscriptions were collected and important sculptures, monuments and sites were noticed. Exploration.

857. In addition to the inspection and study of ancient temples the work of exploration of ancient sites was also done wherever possible with promising results.

858. A very important discovery in the field of Numismatics was made near Tirthahalli in the Shimoga District. An ancient site at a distance of about five miles from the place accidentally yielded, while laying a road, a pot containing 61 silver coins of the Kshatrapa period. This find is the first of its kind in the State and is expected to throw valuable light on the history of Mysore during the early centuries of the Christian era.

859. Some new inscriptions were discovered during the year. The most noteworthy of these being a large inscription on a boulder near Ramadevara Oddu, belonging to the Hoysala King Narasimha and dated in the Saka year 1208. The text of tamil and grantha inscriptions of the Kolar and Bangalore Districts were revised and the manuscript of the same is ready for publication.

860. The question of preservation of megalithic and other ancient sites is under consideration.

(iii) Government Press.

861. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 4,89,907 (Rs. 5,33,651) and Rs. 82,842 (Rs. 1,10,489) respectively.

862. The amount realised on account of subscription to the "Mysore Gazette" and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 15,763 (Rs. 18,048).

Government Central Book Depot.

863. The publications of the Education Department, the Publicity Office, the Palace, the High Court of Mysore, the Red Cross Society, etc., were stocked and sold as usual at the Book Depot. The sale of educational publications was carried on through 512 (375) recognised book-sellers and the official publications at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The number of subscribers to the High Court Report was 58 (50). The net amount realised by the sale of books and other publications at the Depot was Rs. 2,17,031 (Rs. 2,15,374). The total issues during the year amounted to Rs. 2,68,099 (Rs. 2,53,676).

Government Branch Press, Mysore.

864. The usual work in connection with the Dasara and Birthday sessions, the work of the Mysore University and Railways, the work of the Oriental Research Institute and the Palace and the text-books of the Education Department were executed by the Branch Press, Mysore. Besides, the question papers pertaining to the Public Examinations, terminal and promotional examinations of the University and its constituent Colleges. Education Department including High Schools, Training College, institutions of Civil Station, Bangalore, Indian University and of the Chief Accounts Officer, Mysore State Railway were also attended to during the year.

Government Civil Station Press, Bangalore.

865. The Government Civil Station Press, Bangalore, was amalgamated with the Central Press, Bangalore, with equipment and staff of 27 employees with effect from 1st December 1948. The total amount realised during the year on account of printing works done for Coorg and Central Government Department was Rs. 9,737. The periodicals of Coorg Government such as administration reports, Civil Lists, Budget, Coorg Gazette, etc., and some works of the Central Government Departments situated in Bangalore were printed in the Central Press

General.

866. Vocational classes in printing were given to 32 (34) students of the second and third year classes of the High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore. The number of candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1950 with Printing and Book Binding as additional subjects was 13, of whom 8 came out successful in that subject. The school for imparting education to the younger employees of the Press was conducted by the Department of Public Instruction. Special arrangements were made for imparting instruction in theory and practice of printing for the benefit of the employees, who were desirous of improving knowledge and appear for the Commercial Examinations of the Governments of Mysore and Madras.

Stationery Depot.

867. The value of the stock of stationery articles at the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,54,348 (Rs. 1,45,568) and the value of additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 7,88,357 bringing the total stock at the end of the year to Rs. 10,42,705 (Rs. 13,78,061). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year through the Stores Purchase Committee and the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India, Calcutta, was Rs. 7,71,495 (Rs. 11,99,922).

868. The purchase of stationery articles, printing and writing papers and boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee. In a few cases, however, local purchases were made of special varieties of paper and stationery articles as a measure of emergency.

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869. The bulk of the requirements of the printing, writing and other papers and mill boards was obtained from the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., Bhadravathi.

870. The economy orders of Government limiting the supply of stationery articles to 50 per cent of the quantities provided in the standing lists or annual idents were relaxed in respect of seven essential items of stationery in November 1949. The supply of stationery articles to the several Municipalities and Local Boards in the State on payment was continued to be made during the year.

871. Articles of Mysore manufacture purchased during the year comprised the printing and writing papers from the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravati, Blue Black and Red Ink powders from Messrs. Desi Ink Works, Jain's Ink Depot, Home Industries and Khoday Ribbon, Carbon and Allied Industries, Pen holders from Shree Toys Factory, Channapatna, and Hand-made paper from the Superintendent of Industries, Bangalore Division. The total value of these articles including printing and writing papers amounted to Rs. 7,48,546.

(iv) Libraries.

872. There were 2 public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore for which grants amounting to Rs. 10.000 and Rs. 5,500, respectively were paid during the year.

(v) Meteorology.

873. The first class observatory at Bangalore was equipped with autographic instruments for recording pressure, temperatures of air in shade, wind velocity, wind direction, rainfall and hours of bright sunshine. The observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug were of the second class. The stations at Balehonnur Coffee Research Station and the Nandi Hill belonged to the fourth class. There were seven minor Meteorological Stations located at Mandya, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Mudigere and Hiriyur, for the collection of temperature and humidity data at those places for the use of the Public Health Department to study the occurrence of epidemics in the State.

874. All the self-recording instruments in the Central Observatory at Bangalore worked satisfactorily. The hourly readings obtained from them were reduced and tabulated

for publication. The weather Forecasting Centre at Madras was regularly kept informed by telegram, in the mornings and evenings, of the local weather conditions, both surface and upper air, for publication in the weather reports and for use in weather forecasts for purposes of agriculture and aviation. The same thing was done at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug with regard to the several observations recorded in those stations. Surface readings were regularly telephoned twice daily to the Forecasting Office at the Hindusthan Air Port, Bangalore.

875. Pilot Balloon observations for determining the velocity and the direction of wind in the Upper Regions of the atmosphere were regularly carried out in the Bangalore observatory, and the results obtained were despatched telegraphically twice during the day to the Madras Weather Forecasting Centre for their immediate use. Similar messages were sent at nights after the 0·200 hours ascents. Upper air data were supplied thrice daily to the Forecasting office at the Hindustan Air Port, Bangalore. Twenty sets of Pilot Balloon Observations were taken for use of the International Committee for Upper Air Research.

876. The total number of rain-gauge stations was 260. The rain recording work in all the rain-gauge stations continued to be satisfactory.

877. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 18,148 (Rs. 24,838).

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

878. The Department of Horticulture continued its activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. A huge collection of most interesting ornamental and economically important plants was received from various nurseries and botanical institutions from all over the world. Various plants of horticultural and botanical interest were introduced. New varieties of tree seeds were also introduced. Huge quantities of economic and ornamental seedlings were propagated for Tree Planting Drive. Many types of ornamental and fruit plants were also propagated for sale purposes in the nursery. The Palace Parks and Gardens and Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens at Mysore with a budget provision of nearly Rs. 2

Rain-gauge Stations.

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lakhs were transferred to the Horticultural Department. The spraying staff visited all the Government Gardens, Horticultural Farms and many of the private gardens and treated plants against several insect pests and fungus diseases.

879. To implement the drive to Grow More Food, vegetable culture in the Central Park and the State Officers' Mess was undertaken along with ornamental gardening and indigenous and exotic vegetables raised and supplied to the extent of 1,200 lbs. to Unit Messes. Vegetable seeds collected from indigenous vegetable crops were distributed to the unit vegetable gardens in the Mysore Infantry, Mysore Lancers and the Infantry Training Centre. Propagation of economic and ornamental plants required for the Military Garden was undertaken during the year.

Horticultural Society.

880. The Mysore Horticultural Society maintained its popularity with the help and co-operation of the Gardens Department and with the patronage given by the garden-loving public. It is becoming an important medium for spreading horticultural knowledge among the public. The membership of the society was 200. The Summer Horticultural Show was held on 6th and 7th August 1949 and the Winter Show on 4th and 5th February 1950. Necessary help and advice were given to several members. His Highness the Maharaja graciously presented a large silver cup at each Show to the winner in the different groups—foliage, perennial or annual flowers. The Vegetable Garden competitions were also held on 1st August 1949 and 1st February 1950, respectively.

881. The Lal-bagh and the Sri Chamarajendra Park (Cubbon Park), Bangalore continued to be popular as places of public resort and centres of horticultural work and education. The general public have availed themselves of the gardens for pleasure and recreation while the natural science students have availed themselves for biological studies. The Pot Herbs and Medicinal herb garden was also maintained in a satisfactory condition in the Lal-bagh. Various plants of horticultural and botanical interest were also introduced. All the Parks and Gardens at Mysore, Seringapatam and Krishnarajsagar were also maintained in good condition during the year.

882. H. E. the Governer-General of India, the Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for

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Education, Government of India, the Hon'ble Janab Sheik Mohamed Abdulla, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State and his party, the Hon'ble Jagjivanram, Labour Minister, Government of India visited the Lal-bagh and the Cubbon Park during the year.

883. The Horticultural Farms at Koramangala and Maddur were maintained in good condition. Vegetable and fruit cultivation was continued in these Farms. Nurseries were also formed to raise economic, ornamental and fruit plants for distribution among the public. A large number of persons visited the farms and obtained information on the growing of vegetables, fruits and fodders. Several kinds of vegetable seeds were got from different places and tried successfully in these farms. In addition to the cultivation of indigenous and exotic vegetables, due importance was given to the raising of genuine seeds of indigenous vegetables for distribution among the interested growers. In the Koramangala Farm, the cultivation of fodder grasses was kept up and the supply of grass to the customers was continued throughout the year. Vegetables of the farms were also harvested and sold to the public.

Nandi Hill Station.

884. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular as a health resort and attracted visitors throughout the year which totalled to 3,250. Besides a large number of casual visitors and pilgrims to the temple visited the place. The Maha Sivaratri Jatra did not take place owing to the prevalence of cholera epidemic in the neighbouring villages. The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels were maintained throughout the year, A dispensary, Sub-Post Office and Police Out-post were opened from 15th March 1950. The daily van services continued to ply from Bangalore to Nandi Hill top. The Meteorological Observatory continued to function. A number of plants of horticultural and botanical value were planted during the year.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

885 The Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station was maintained in good condition. The vegetarian and non-vegetarian hotels and the Oilman Stores were well maintained. All the conveniences and comforts were provided to the visitors. The water to this Hill Station is from a natural spring stored in six big tanks of about 2,400 gallons capacity. Several distinguished persons visited the Hill Station during the year.

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(vii) Stores Purchase Committee.

886. The total value of stores the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government both from firms in India and abroad amounted to Rs. 1,22,45,741 (Rs. 3,30,51,159). The value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 86,31,943 (Rs. 1,67,02,212) and the value of orders placed with foreign countries was Rs. 36,13,798 (Rs. 1,63,48,947) during the year.

887. Both the local and foreign purchases made during the year were much less than the purchases, made in the previous year. This was due to the restrictions imposed on the import of foreign materials, and the high prices prevailing all over the countries, including India.

888. Messrs. Rendel Palmer and Tritton, Ltd., London, were the Consulting and Inspecting Engineers in London, during the year. Since the Mysore Railway has been integrated with the Government of India Railway, the question of discontinuing the services of this Firm has been taken up. The inspecting staff of the Industries and Commerce Department inspected the articles of local manufacture such as, furniture, etc., required by the Government departments of the State.

889. Twenty firms were newly registered and put on the approved lists of the Stores Purchase Committee during the year.

890. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Committee, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Trade Agents's Office in London, the charges paid to Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton and salaries, establishment of the office, amounted to Rs. 49,720 which works out to 0·40 per cent as against 0·17 per cent during the previous year.

891. A sum of Rs. 1,53,008 has been recovered from the Customs authorities, Madras, towards the refund of excess customs duty, etc., during the year.

(viii) Recruitment to Public Services.

892. The number and percentage of appointments held by Brahmins and Backward Communities in the Gazetted

and Non-Gazetted Services of the State during the official year were as follows.—

Caste	Gazetted Service		Non-Gazetted Service	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Brahmins	592	41·29	15,069	34·20
Backward Communities ...	845	58·71	28,956	65·80
Total ...	1,437	100·00	44,025	100·00

893. Applications were called for, for the several kinds and classes of appointments and approved lists of eligible candidates were issued during the year. Apart from the appointments for which approved lists of eligible candidates were issued, 1,780 vacancies which occurred in other kinds and classess of service were individually advertised and dealt with. The response from qualified candidates for Classes II and III appointments was satisfactory. But, the dearth of graduates of Backward Communities for Class I appointments continued to some extent. Hence the scheme of holding the Public Service Competitive examination for recruitment to the ministerial service for the year was suspended.

894. Irregular appointments and promotions were promptly checked by systematic inspection of unit offices of recruitment by the inspecting staff. Even local appointments were not allowed to be continued in any unit for more than three months without the approval of the Public Service Commissioner.

(ix) Anti-Corruption

895. Enquiries were on hand in respect of 215 petitions at the commencement of the year. During the year, 826 petitions were received. Of the total number of petitions received, 225 containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 102 instances were found to be either false or incapable of proof; and investigations in respect of 29 cases in which the allegations were substantiated resulted in 7 Government servants being compulsorily retired from service, one reduced, 3 depromoted and 5 fined and admonished. The entire staff of a Government Middle School and a clerk of the food section of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, were warned and

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transferred. A sum of Rs. 200 was recovered from a Sub-Registrar since resigned, as he was found to have misappropriated an amount equivalent to it.

896. One Assistant Commissioner, who had been prosecuted under the Prevention of Corruption Act, was committed to Sessions. An official of the Excise Department, against whom a money trap was successfully laid and who was let on bail, absconded, and action was taken against his surety by forfeiting the surety bond and recovering a sum of Rs. 2,000 from him.

897. Seven cases of black-marketing involving 8 persons in which prosecutions had been launched in Courts of Law ended in convictions.

898. Foodgrain found to have been secreted by a Jodidar was forfeited to Government.

899. The quota of steel alloted to a licensed dealer was cancelled for violating the conditions of his license.

900. Action is being taken against one depot clerk who was engaged in black-marketing rice.

901. Charges were framed against 1 Assistant Commissioner, 1 Amildar, 1 Assistant Surgeon (II Class), 1 Agricultural Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector of Police, 4 Revenue Inspectors, 1 Patel, 1 Shanbogue, 1 Electrical Line Inspector, 1 Superintendent of a Municipality, 4 Sub-overseers, and a clerk of the Public Works Department, 1 Textile Inspector, 1 Auditor, 1 Head Master of a Middle School and 1 Sheristedar of a taluk office.

902. Five cases of black-marketing were detected and further action in that behalf was being taken.

(x) Efficiency Audit.

903. Fifty-seven inspections were conducted during the year of which 16 were of taluk offices and 9 Sub-Division Offices. The inspections disclosed a number of cases of leakages and loss of revenue amounting to about Rs. 26,850 apart from a contribution demand aggregating to Rs. 74,000 which had not been booked and no effective action taken for its recovery. Necessary action is being taken to prevent such leakages. Thirty-eight petitions in regard to office irregularities and misappropriations were dealt with.

904. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into in pursuance of the petitions received were

alleged irregularities in several Government Offices and misappropriation of Government money in the office of the Senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Commandant, Provincial Armed Reserve Police, Bangalore, and alleged irregularities in incurring expenditure out of certain Rural Development and Village Panchayet Funds, and in making appointments in a certain Unit Office, alleged drawal of higher rate of pay without proper authority in a District Board Office, suspected misuse of Government materials in a certain Agriculture Depot and in a Muzrai Institution and suspected misuse of nearly 2,000 gallons of petrol coupons in a Government office.

905. In order to minimise routine correspondence and to facilitate quick disposal of work in Government offices, the question of enhancing the powers now exercised by Heads of Departments was examined and the Committee appointed by Government to go into the question was also assisted by the Branch.

906. Notes of inspections conducted by the Branch were forwarded to the concerned Heads of Departments in all cases for necessary action on the points indicated therein, while serious irregularities noticed during the inspections were brought to the notice of Government for such action as deemed appropriate by them.

(xi) Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.

907. Towards the rehabilitation of displaced persons who migrated into the State, the Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee formulated the following schemes and submitted them to the Government of India for approval—

(i) Loan Scheme,
(ii) Housing Scheme,
(iii) Grant of agricultural lands,
(iv) Vocational and Technical training, and
(v) Women's Section.

908. For granting loans of sums below Rs. 5,000 to displaced urban families who wish to resettle finally on petty business, trade and industry in the State, the Central Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Government of Mysore in the first

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instance for the grant of loans. That amount has been apportioned as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) New business	2,25,000
(ii) Improvement and expansion of business	50,000
(iii) Reserve	25,000

909. Three hundred and fifty-six applications were received for the grant of loans from displaced persons.

910. Documents executed in connection with the grant of rehabilitation loans were exempted from the levy of stamp duty.

911. For the immediate rehabilitation of ladies who wish to resettle themselves by tailoring, the Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons decided to grant to each of the applicants one sewing machine at a cost of about Rs. 689 and a cash of Rs. 150 for purchase of equipment required for tailoring and the Revenue Commissioner was empowered to grant loans to displaced ladies so as to facilitate the quick rehabilitation of displaced women.

912. The refugees in the State were classified as follows :—

	Families	*Persons*
1. Sindh ...	1,249	5,728
2. Punjab ...	373	1,298
3. North-west Frontier Provinces, etc. ...	104	407

913. Refugee contractors were exempted from the payment of tender deposits. The refugees were sorted out according to occupations they were pursuing prior to their migration. Cases of qualified refugees were recommended to the various industrial concerns and Government departments for being appointed. Exemption was granted to refugees from domicile and age qualifications generally prescribed for entry into the State Government service. Vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen, which were not filled up immediately, were ordered to be offered to refugees.

914. Interim relief to the extent of Rs. 11,417 has so far been granted to the refugees who had no means of livelihood. Medical assistance was also afforded to the needy refugees. Clothes were also issued free to them.

915. The refugees were also helped to receive monetary aid from their relatives from Philippines, Colombo, Morocco and other places abroad. Toys worth Rs. 722 were donated to refugee children remaining at camps in Delhi. Refugee students appearing for the middle school-examination were exempted from the payment of examination fees and those studying in the 1st year of high schools were also exempted from the payment of tution fees. Admission of the refugee students into schools, colleges, and other technical institutions without the insistence on either the Transfer Certificate or migration certificate, was ordered.

BANGALORE,
7th August 1951.

E. V. GANAPATI IYER,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1949-50.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	2,23,20	2,19,93	3,79,29	8,46,55
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,15,50	1,15,00	1,14,87	81,41
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,85	5,80	5,18	2,72
3. Miscellaneous	19,21	21,93	20,54	16,61
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,32*	*4,32*	*4,12*	*74*
Total ...	1,85,74	1,87,91	1,86 47	1,00,00
A-1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	13,00	28,22	13,99	21,09
2. Contribution to Government from Net Surpluses of Mining Companies ...	...	20,00	...	14-04
3. Other Leases	62	67	86	77
4. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	5	5	...	17
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	...
Total ...	13,66	48,93	14,84	36,07
A-2. Duty on Gold	90,00	...	87,04	4,23
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	33,00	33,68	33,49	36,82
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	35,35	44,81	36,80	32,46
3. Forest Industries	60	50	83	69
4. Miscellaneous	1,16	1,03	94	2,26
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	...
Total ...	70,00	79,96	71,56	72,23
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	1,02,50	77,00	93,37	60,70
2. Toddy	72,00	1,01,50	63,16	58,66
3. Ganja and Majum	13,45	9,50	12,84	7,17
4. Opium	3,40	2,80	3,33	2,03
5. Other Receipts	20,90	16,20	21,35	10,88
6. Deduct—Refunds ...	*2,25*	*2,25*	*1,80*	*88*
Total ...	2,10,00	2,04,75	1,92,25	1,38,56
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	24,50	26,05	27,01	18,78
2. Court Fee Stamps	13,00	15,10	14,53	12,88
3. Stamped Papers for Copies	1,10	1,50	1,21	1,03
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	1,80	2,50	3,19	3,46
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	75	1,00	1,46	74

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	40	22	20	29
7. Deduct—Refunds	*2,50*	*4,20*	*5,01*	*3,19*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*1,14*	*2,19*	*2,75*	*3,04*
Total ...	37,41	39,98	39,84	30,90
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	1,03,35	1,81,05	1,16,66	1,77,62
2. Super-Tax	54,00	67,00	43,59	60,87
3 Excess profits-tax	80,00	1,11	48,05	1,75
4. Deduct—Refunds	*43,00*	*11,50*	*35,91*	*21,84*
Total ...	1,44,35	1,87,66	1,72,39	2,07,90
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	34	20	1,15	25
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	19	17	16	14
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	2,50	2,50	2,87	3,21
4. Miscellaneous	80	1,10	92	48
5. Deduct—Refunds	*85*	*90*	*86*	*60*
Total ...	2,98	3,07	4,24	3,48
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	1,07,94	1,46,44	76,32	84,39
2. Sales Tax	..	90,00	81,50	95,15
3. Registration	7,50	8,16	8,49	5,46
4. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	51	45	50	1,93
5. Pensions and Allowances	99	1,08	1,42	1,25
6. Stationery and Printing	63	48	1,17	1,09
7. Miscellaneous	17,55	22,48	4,70	7,23
8. Jails	3	7	6	8
9. Police	92	80	1,25	72
10. Medical	3,78	4,00	4,57	2,88
11. Public Health	60	84	27	60
12. Education	6,17	8,05	8,80	8,85
13. Army	88	90	86	2,66
Total ...	1,47,40	2,83,15	1,89,41	2,11,68
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	17,98	...	17,98	...
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances ...	82	1 91	1,08	2,89
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	46	82	55	43
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	54,55	38,51	56,88	39,24
(iv) Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*
Total (2) ...	55,82	41,23	58,50	42,04

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
3. Civil Works	2,48	2,90	4,33	3,97
4. Aviation	...	80	50	93
5. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Horticulture	1,49	2,03	3,72	2,58
6. Industries and Commerce	1,65	1,64	2,81	2,44
Total (G) ...	79,42	48,60	87,84	51,96
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	48,49	89, 78	90,51	31,60
2. Road Transport	...	3,75	3,37	2,66
3. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	5,86	10,49	80	1,14
4. Hydro-Electric Works ...	62,93	70,11	68,66	49,14
5. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	7,0(	10,00	18,10	4,51
6. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,05	153	1,27	68
7. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	8,48	8,12	4,90	2,12
8. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	3,90	3,62	6,51	8
Total ...	1,87,21	1,97,40	1,88,52	92,13
Total Service Head Receipts ...	10,68,17	12,81,41	11,84,40	9,49,09
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	8,26	18,40	3,28	6,46
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...
I. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	7,91,28	10,54,49	6,53,84	1,54,24
2. Debt	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	30,00	31,00	44,17	37,29
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	10,00	...	1,00
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	4,70	4,70	4,18	9,02
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. Local and Other Funds	...	...	...	...
6. Deposits	20,00	85,00	1,82,56	87,59
7. Advances	6,65	...	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	5,00	5,00	8,72	87,43
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	...
10. Loans	...	39,50	...	...
11. Remittances	...	...	...	8,08
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	8,67,63	11,79,69	8,92,97	3,79,65
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	19,34,06	24,24,50	20,80,65	13,35,20
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	21,57,26	26,44,43	24,59,94	16,80,75

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	48,80	51,01	51,00	26,61
2. Forest	27,72	35,22	24,75	23,58
3. Excise	7,10	7,86	8,38	7,01
4. Income-Tax	3,34	3,74	3,66	3,05
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	1,78	1,60	1,36	1,19
6. Sales Tax	...	2,50	1,38	1,81
7. Stamps	1,49	1,41	1,55	1,11
8. Registration	3,55	3,98	3,67	3,94
Total ...	93,28	1,07,32	95,75	68,30
B. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	35,00	26,00	35,00	19,50
2. General Administration ...	36,76	37,96	40,44	25,89
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	2,30	2,81	2,18	1,92
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	11,54	13,81	16,19	9,26
5. Miscellaneous	5,80	2,96	4,46	2,37
6. Courts of Law	19,29	20,56	22,40	15,93
7. Jails	6,87	7,29	6,72	4,52
8. Police	98,04	1,00,95	1,09,99	64,40
9. Army	83,26	71,16	74,67	48,60
Total ...	2,98,86	2,83,50	3,12,05	1,92,39
C. Public Instruction	2,75,12	2,89,40	2,53,49	2,13,72
D. Medical charges	75,21	96,97	82,51	50,56
E. Religious charges	6,58	6,76	7,15	6,34
F. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	62,45	66,72	55,49	30,38
2. Civil Works	29,33	32,66	37,39	56,58
3. Communications	58,94	60,11	57,90	47,88
4. Aviation	...	4,40	2,06	2,88
Total F. ...	1,50,72	1,63,89	1,52,84	1,37,72
G. Pensions	40,31	43,41	43,64	34,79
H Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	3,94	3,96	4,84	3,21
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	18,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	86,79	85,18	84,11	62,20
4. Public Health	24,41	26,44	16,75	14,90
5. Economic Conference	82	68	90	55
6. Agriculture	50,41	45,11	42,13	42,45
7. Animal Husbandry	21,42	20,95	14,18	13,80
8. Horticulture	5,23	6,47	5,85	5,29
9. Sericulture	5,68	4,79	3,73	2,67
10. Industries and Commerce ...	9,23	815	11,21	5,08
11. Department of Labour and Labour Welfare	11,19	6,70	1,95	2,01
12. Rural Development Department ...	...	...	...	19,52
13. Co-operative Societies ...	4,39	385	3,37	3,15
14. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
15. Grants for Public Improvements ...	1,19,67	78,42	1,04,47	61,82
16. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	61	35	1,56	3,82

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
17. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure...	5	5	8	14
18. Expenditure connected with Food and other control measures ...	82,89	1,11,77	1,81,45	1,50,74
19. Contributions to Funds ...	37,00	6,00	15,00	22,00
20. Extraordinary Expenditure...	...	...	...	...
21. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*2,35,00*	*1,76,58*	*2,72,84*	*1,85,41*
Total ...	1,97,51	2,50,07	2,36,97	2,46,25
I. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	87,75	55,82	43,44	1,49
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	15,75	16,97	18,37	5,85
3. Hydro-Electric Works	3,81,48	5,64,22	1,93,42	1,96,85
4. Irrigation Works not met from Revenue	41,50	52,50	32,17	30,88
5. Industrial and Other Works ...	72,76	59,77	86,89	12,97
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	1,09,25	1,10,50	57,54	1,09,64
Total ...	7,08,49	8,59,78	3,77,83	3,57,18
J. Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue.	—20,00	1,00,00	1,58,36	1,37,51
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	18,26,08	22,01,10	17,20,09	14,44,76
K. Debt Heads—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	...	...
2. Debt	...	...	68	18
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	3,11	...
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	80,00	...	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	1,23,16	89,47	1,66,04	1,11,79
5. Local and Other Funds ...	11,06	75,81	8,96	4,83
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...
7. Advances	...	11,83	60,78	67,47
8. Suspense Account	...	...	...	...
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	5,41	44
10. Loans	25,59	...	62,35	10,06
11. Remittances	...	...	86,77	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,89,81	1,76,11	3,94,80	1,94,77
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	20,15,89	23,77,21	21,14,89	16,39,53
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,41,37	2,67,22	3,45,55	41,22
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	21,57,26	26,44,43	24,59,94	16,80,75

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissio
	Arrears	Current	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—					
1. Assessment on lands	6,32,503	1,10,46,648	1,16,79,151	84,87,466	1,61,9
2. Quit-rent	94,734	5,36,692	6,31,426	2,77,894	
3. Miscellaneous	5,14,324	20,25,880	25,40,204	16,74,160	
Total ...	12,41,561	1,36,09,220	1,48,50,781	1,04,39,520	1,61,9
2. Forest—					
1. Sandal Oil	...	39,14,954	39,14,954	39,14,954	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	12,48,040	35,04,497	47,52,537	32,38,068	6,0
3. Forest Industries	1,63,077	4,55,132	6,18,209	4,06,819	...
4. Miscellaneous	1,02,560	2,06,622	3,09,182	2,13,161	...
Total ...	15,13,677	80 81,205	95,94,882	77,73,002	6,0
3. Excise Revenue—					
1. Arrack	57,409	62,51,583	63,08,992	62,11,878	...
2. Toddy	32,934	68,32,394	68,65,328	66,98,428	...
3. Ganja and Majum	36,959	7,70,444	8,07,303	7,52,074	...
4. Opium	24,800	2,02,362	2,27,162	1,97,943	...
5. Other Receipts	1,31,169	11,20,333	12,51,502	10,67,354	3,9
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*88,376*	*88,376*	*88,376*	...
Total ...	2,83171	1,50,88,740	1,53,71,911	1,48,39,301	3,9
4. Income-Tax—					
1. Income-Tax	21,03,148	1,33,23,545	1,54,26,693	1,27,12,115	...
2. Super-Tax	11,42,840	75,79,885	87,22,725	75,77,220	...
3. Excess Profits Tax	2,99,598	42,276	2,68,398*	1,01,712	...
Total ...	35,45,586	2,09,45,706	2,44,17,816	2,03,91,047	...

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The Income-tax, Super-tax and Excess profits-tax arrears of Rs. 22,42,398, Rs. 11,77,833 and Rs. 3,08,324 which stood on reduced in appeals, revision, etc., to Rs. 21,03,148, Rs. 11,42,840 and Rs. 2,99,598, respectively.

(2) Excess collections of Rs. 10,536 under Super-tax are not included in the Statement.

(3) Refunds to the extent of Rs 17,54,560 and Rs. 5,51,520 under Income-tax and Super-tax, respectively were granted during the y demand is shown after deducting the amount refunded. Similarly refunds amounting to Rs, 73,476 were granted under and have been shown as a deduction under the head 'Total demand'. The net collections after making allowances for refu collections amounted to Rs. 2,04,01,583.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1949-50 in the Public Works Department.

Service Heads and Debt Heads	Outlay in	Total
SERVICE HEADS.	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation—		
1 Original Works	43,68,810	
2 Repairs	1,77,280	
3 Establishment	4,19,719	
4 Tools and Plant	60,662	
5 Suspense	54,813	
Total ...		50,81,284
24. Civil Works—		
1 Original Works	43,91,713	
2 Repairs	3,46,910	
3 Establishment	4,03,971	
4 Tools and Plant	9,221	
5 Suspense	3,46,345	
Total ...		55,08,160
24-A. Communications—		
1 Original Works—		
Roads	10,62,735	
Bridges	4,60,325	
2 Repairs—		
Roads	30,17,856	
Bridges	12,496	
Deduct—Contributions	*2,90,592*	
3 Establishment	3,25,505	
4 Tools and Plant	2,00,376	
Total ...		47,88,201
24-B. Civil Aviation Aerodromes—		
1 Original Works	35,037	
2 Repairs	16,155	
3 Establishment	9,541	
Total ...		60,733
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—		
1 Original Works	2,18,989	
2 Repairs	64,010	
3 Establishment	42,660	
4 Tools and Plant	680	
Total ...		3,21,339
Occupational Institute, Bangalore	1,95,178	
Do Hassan	22,935	
Do Davangere	14,269	
Total ...		2,32,382
27. Agriculture—		
1 Civil Veterinary Charges		
Original	28,480	
Establishment	859	
2 Sericultural Buildings—		
Original	14,475	
Establishment	916	
3 Hill Stations	5,607	
Total ...		49,837

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Service Heads and Debet Heads	Outlay in	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
28. Rural Development—		
1 Original Works	2,38,977	
Total ...		2,38,977
30. Grants for Public Improvements—		
1 Improvements of water supply in Towns ..	1,865	
2 Improvements of Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	1,332	
3 Tube Wells—		
Original	60,721	
Establishment	16,155	
4 Beggar Relief Scheme	2,726	
Total ...		82,299
31. Army—		
1 Original Works ...	3,03,809	
2 Repairs ...	89,992	
3 Establishment	80,256	
4 Tools and Plant	440	
Total ...		4,29,497
32-B. Expenditure in connection with Food Supply and other central measures—		
Buildings	1,078	
Total ...		1,078
38. Krishnarajasagara—		
1 Works and Repairs	11,15,385	
2 Establishment	1,19,004	
3 Tools and Plant	8,894	
4 Suspense	18,493	
Total ...		12,56,776
38B. Other Irrigation Works not met from Revenue—		
1 Original Works	23,52,709	
2 Establishment	3,48,905	
3 Tools and Plant	3,90,568	
4 Suspense	—54,232	
Total ...		30,37,950
39. Industrial Works—		
15 Chamarajasagara Water Works	1,92,438	
Total ...		1,92,438
Bellara Gold Mines—		
1 Original Works	2,91,779	
2 Establishment	8,858	
Total ...		3,00,637
XXV. K.R.S. Works—		
1 Repairs	4,48,559	
2 Establishment	1,21,240	
Total ...		5,69,799
XXVIII. K.G.F. Water Works—		
1 Repairs	89,545	
2 Establishment	17,776	
Total ...		1,07,321
XXX. Chamarajasagar Water Works—		
1 Repairs	8,90,071	
2 Establishment	1,00,892	
3 Tools and Plant	5,780	
Total ...		9,96,193
Total—Service Heads ...		2,32,49,896

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Service Heads and Debt Heads	Outlay in	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
DEBT HEADS.		
23 (a) Objection Book Advances—		
1 Original works	15,90,665	
2 Establishment	1,72,363	
3 Tools and Plant	5,560	
Total ...		17,68,488
V Local and Other Funds—Irrigation Cess Funds—		
1 Repairs	10,78,964	
2 Establishment	78,928	
3 Tools and Plant	2,260	
Total ...		11,60,152
Railway Cess Funds—		
1 Original Works	2,69,203	
2 Establishment	42,796	
3 Tools and Plant	1,380	
Total ...		3,13,379
24 (c) Charges by P.W. Officers for earthwork to tanks recoverable from ryots	48,505	
Total ...		48,505
Loans—		
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies ...	21,555	
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks ..	14,999	
Total ...		86,554
Mysore University Funds—		
1 Original Works and Repairs	3,50,550	
2 Establishment	28,160	
Total ...		3,78,710
Deposits Contribution Works—		
Original	1,68,095	
Total ...		1,68,095
K.G.F.—Depreciation Funds	25,467	
Chamarajasagara Depreciation Funds	59,571	
Advances to Contractors	2,66,077	
Electrical Works Depreciation Funds	1,62,403	
Total ...		5,13,518
Total Debt Heads ...	..	43,77,401
Grand Total (Service Heads and Debt Head) ...	...	2,76,27,297

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State for the year 1949-50.

Serial No.	Name of the District	Opening balance on 1st July 1949	Receipts during 1948-49	Receipts during 1949-50	Total for 1949-50	Expenditure during 1948-49	Expenditure during 1949-50	Closing balance on 31st March 1950	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Corporation	16,32,885 0 0	79,14,372 0 0	49,10,664 0 0	65,42,999 0 0	77,51,308 0 0	59,30,564 0 0	6,12,435 0 0	
2	Mysore City	1,88,212 0 0	20,39,227 0 0	13,84,630 0 0	15,73,842 0 0	20,37,627 0 0	15,09,184 0 0	63,658 0 0	
3	Davangere	59,009 0 0	6,10,168 0 0	4,81,806 0 0	5,40,905 0 0	5,73,938 0 0	5,18,395 0 0	22,510 0 0	
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in Bangalore District ...	1,53,496 0 0	5,13,901 0 0	6,10,371 0 0	7,63,867 0 0	5,29,050 0 0	6,53,505 0 0	1,10,362 0 0	
5	Kolar District do ...	4 22,600 0 0	8,11,354 0 0	4,55,863 0 0	8,78,463 0 0	5,83,184 0 0	5,34,792 0 0	3,43,671 0 0	
6	Tumkur do do ...	2,18,672 0 0	8,66,775 0 0	7,03,000 0 0	9,21,672 0 0	10,20,600 0 0	6,23,099 0 0	2,98,573 0 0	
7	Mysore do do ...	1,71,209 0 0	5,93,567 0 0	4,07,672 0 0	5,78,881 0 0	6,44,260 0 0	4,47,289 0 0	1,31,592 0 0	
8	Mandya do do ...	1,27,362 0 0	4,06,058 0 0	2,37,652 0 0	3,65,014 0 0	4,44,768 0 0	2,83,721 0 0	81,293 0 0	
9	Hassan do do ...	1,96,597 0 0	6,71,677 0 0	5,49,945 0 0	7,46,532 0 0	6,81,437 0 0	5,92,875 0 0	1,53,657 0 0	
10	Shimoga do do ...	2,37,462 0 0	8,87,654 0 0	7,03,274 0 0	9,40,736 0 0	8,35,963 0 0	6,22,097 0 0	3,18,639 0 0	
11	Chikmagalur do do ...	1,58,403 0 0	2,97,165 0 0	3,58,734 0 0	5,17,137 0 0	4,50,507 0 0	3,66,151 0 0	1,50,986 0 0	
12	Chitaldrug do do ...	1,37,313 0 0	7,53,427 0 0	12,72,082 0 0	14,09,396 0 0	6,78,648 0 0	5,72,094 0 0	8,37,302 0 0	

APPENDIX IV. STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of,

Return of Cognizable Crime for the

Serial No.	Laws	Offence	Number pending from previous year				Number reported in the year
			A.	B.	C.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	1	15
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	...	...	4	1
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	20	...	...	4	28
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	153	13	1	22	161
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	...	...	2	4
		Total ...	176	13	1	33	209
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.						
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	61	...	3	33	108
12	30	Attempts at murder	11	3	...	4	15
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	...	1	4	11
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	10	...	...	6	8
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...
16	317 and 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	2	8	15
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	12	1	...	7	43
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	58	5	...	20	109
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	1	2	10	26
20	327, 330, 332 and 324 ...	Hurt	213	27	2	99	531
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	18	18	1	18	54
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	1	...	...	...
22(a)	....	.....	48	4	...	11	46
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	38	5	2	9	108
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	42	2	1	21	65
		Total ...	522	67	14	250	1,139
		Carried over ...	698	80	15	283	1,348

A.

number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1949-50.

year 1949-50—Part I—Return of Cases.

Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year				True cases										
				A.	B.	C.	P.	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (cols. 6, 11, 12 and 13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases convicted	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32	...	1	20	1	...	6	10	8	...	1	1	8	1	24	...	...	24
...	188	7	17	191	17	1	36	13	102	4	19	1	...	2	141	...	...	141
...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
...	237	8	18	164	21	1	58	25	107	4	20	2	8	6	172	...	...	172
...	141	...	1	52	...	3	88	32	49	...	2	2	14	17	116	...	...	116
...	20	2	5	5	1	...	3	4	8	...	1	...	4	...	17	...	...	17
...	15	...	1	7	1	...	2	3	8	...	...	...	1	2	14	...	...	14
...	14	...	1	7	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	98	...	1	1	..	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	...	...	11
...	50	5	...	13	3	...	8	24	5	...	1	1	3	1	34	...	...	34
...	129	11	11	55	5	...	18	15	58	19	1	2	1	3	92	...	...	92
...	86	...	3	2	3	...	11	4	2	...	...	9	...	7	22	...	...	22
...	630	46	38	256	50	4	76	57	257	52	15	5	5	11	402	...	...	402
1	72	7	22	21	14	...	13	9	13	...	1	2	2	4	32	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	57	2	3	42	3	...	7	18	26	1	4	...	1	2	52	...	...	52
...	117	10	17	44	5	...	20	11	48	4	7	...	...	1	66	...	...	66
...	86	11	10	30	2	...	22	21	23	1	4	1	5	1	56	...	...	56
1	1,890	94	113	535	87	9	224	205	500	70	86	22	36	60	930	...	...	930
1	1,627	102	151	689	108	10	232	230	607	74	56	24	44	66	1,102	...	...	1,102

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year				Number reported in the year
			A	B	C	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.					
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	18	1	...	6	19
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	22	15	3	25	68
27	270, 281, 282, 430, to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	20	7	3	31	65
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	20	4	...	18	48
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	297	19	95	970	1,896
29(a)	(a)	... ..	1	...	3	3	8
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	378	46	104	1,048	2,104
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	37	4	...	8	60
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life...	30	4	...	16	52
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour	14	2	...	5	26
		Total ...	81	10	...	29	138
		Class V—Minor offences against Property.					
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft { Of cattle ...	174	31	6	95	438
		{	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Ordinary ...	608	94	139	165	4,072
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	164	18	5	113	290
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	11	...	...	2	10
37	419 and 420 ...	Cheating	63	7	2	67	144
38	447, 444, 455 and 564 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	81	29	1	29	186
39	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	...	...	...	1	8
		Total ...	1,091	179	153	1,472	5,148
		Total of Classes I to V ...	2,248	315	272	2,832	8,738
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.					
40	225 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion ...	4	1	...	2	18
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 186 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	34	6	..	10	5
		Arms Act	30	1	...	10	70
		C. T. Act	47	...	..	7	65
		Security Cases	77	...	...	3	80
		Other offences	192	9	...	120	2,346
42	... ...	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	827	30	...	245	8,827
42(a)	(a)	D.I.R. and Control Orders ...	1,621	...	...	12	23,060
		Total ...	2732	47	...	409	29,471
		Grand Total ...	4,980	362	272	3,241	38,209

Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
* These cases are not at all strictly cognizable under Section (4) (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but include those in which Police officers above the rank of constable have power to arrest on their own motion.

A—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1948-49.

Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation.	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year				True cases									Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases convicted.	Grand total of true cases (cols. 14 and 15).
				A	B	C	P	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Withdrawn	Struck off	Otherwise	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (cols. 6, 11, 12 and 13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
...	25	...	2	14	3	1	7	4	9	...	1	1	...	3	17		...	...	17
2	93	13	14	21	7	4	19	15	21	...	...	2	...	15	55		...	...	55
1	96	2	16	18	6	3	31	3	19	1	1	..	...	25	50		...	...	50
0	61	5	15	14	6	...	12	8	21	...	2	1	1	2	34		...	...	34
106	2,866	44	35	262	20	125	1,059	493	126	1	3	22	40	941	1,732		...	...	1,732
...	11	..	...	2	...	..	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	10		...	...	10
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
109	3,152	64	82	1331	41	188	1,131	526	197	2	7	24	41	992	1,898		...	...	1,898
...	68	7	10	32	7	...	11	3	35	4	...	...	...	...	42		...	...	42
...	63	6	10	23	3	...	25	10	13	..	1	2	1	8	35		...	...	35
...	31	1	9	8	8	...	4	18	4	...	2	...	1	2	27		...	...	27
...	167	14	29	58	18	...	40	31	52	4	3	2	2	10	104		...	...	104
3	533	18	55	146	24	27	91	168	103	...	2	31	9	65	388		...	...	388
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
594	6,237	167	148	600	153	154	1,198	1,601	340	...	20	116	28	1,081	3,778		...	...	3,778
...	408	19	22	146	16	8	93	146	47	...	18	11	29	27	281		..	...	281
...	12	...	1	18	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	8		...	...	8
...	211	9	7	90	10	2	64	45	23	6	2	2	7	16	101		...	...	101
...	216	22	45	90	26	1	27	20	76	10	7	...	1	1	115		...	...	115
...	9	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	5		...	...	5
597	6,621	225	274	986	229	187	1,471	1,984	596	17	49	163	75	1,192	4,671		...	...	4,671
705	11,567	405	516	2,061	391	380	2,924	2,771	1,452	97	115	218	162	2,260	7,775		...	...	7,775
...	20	12	1	1	...	1	1	5	1	...	3	...	...	...	9		...	...	9
...	5	...	2	20	10	...	12	1	10	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	11
...	80	2	...	22	1	...	24	41	16	...	5	...	...	1	11		...	...	62
...	72	...	...	44	...	..	16	35	5	...	...	...	19	...	62		...	...	59
...	90	...	6	68	...	...	7	34	26	1	..	3	25	...	59		...	..	69
...	2,476	134	22	205	22	2	124	1,911	157	...	14	41	26	9	89		...	...	2,158
...	4,072	69	66	1,088	49	5	424	2,569	438	...	161	15	80	15	2,158		...	...	3,228
...	23,867	6	...	1,647	...	...	5	22,093	807	...	519	...	16	..	3,222		...	..	...
...	30,682	222	97	3,085	82	8	618	26,689	959	1	702	69	116	25	28 561		...	...	28,561
705	42,249	628	618	5,149	478	396	3,537	29,460	2,411	98	817	272	278	2,285	36 826		...	...	36,826

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Crimes Committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170, C.P.C at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year.
			Police pending	Pending Trial	
1	2	3.	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	10	2
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	20	26
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, & 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	25	1,664	1,308
10	140, 170 and 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	2	10
		Total ...	25	1,696	1,346
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, and 306 ...	Murder	8	251	180
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	29	19
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	17	11
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	11	10
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
16	317 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	3
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	11	31
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	112	212
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	2	10
20	327, 330, 332, and 324 ...	Hurt	15	649	1,111
		Total ...	48	2,778	2,933
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	1	47	75
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	3	2
22 A		332, 353 I.P.C.	...	96	10
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	2	52	147
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	47	43
		Total ...	3	245	277
		Carried over ...	78	4,719	455

A—*contd.*

of, and the number of persons arrested and awaited of trial during the year 1949-50.

Released under section 169 of C.P.C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged					Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year		Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases		
				Acquitted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Otherwise discharged	Transferred		Police pending	Pending trial	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	23	10	5	...	1	7	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
86	...	1,662	180	1,318	...	163	51	...	...	10	1,289	...	..	...
1	...	10	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
92	...	1,704	148	1,332	...	164	60	...	...	10	1,261	...	...	...
7	1	235	59	214	...	4	8	...	...	5	141	..	...	...
...	...	85	17	18	...	..	5	...	...	...	18	.	...	...
...	...	20	8	17	...	...	...	..	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	12	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	28	28	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
8	...	104	28	141	2	...	8	...	...	...	142	...	...	...
...	...	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
45	...	981	74	762	106	10	29	...	8	6	740	...	...	...
152	1	3,250	360	2,498	108	178	106	...	8	21	2,382	...	...	...
22	1	70	24	30	...	...	16	...	...	...	30	...	...	—
...	...	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	101	31	50	...	...	20	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
4	...	88	21	57	2	3	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	...
3	...	53	22	27	1	2	2	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
29	1	312	100	166	3	4	39	...	...	...	188	...	...	...
273	2	5,158	608	2,664	111	182	145	...	8	21	2,515	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Statement showing the number of Crimes Committed, on number of cases disposed

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Sec. 170, C.P.C. at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or taken up by the Police		Arrested by the Police during the year
			Police Pending	Pending trial	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	138	109
26	394, 397 398, 392 and 393,	Robbery	...	59	91
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	66	61
28	428 and 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	49	40
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	336	879
30	....	Attempt	...	1	...
	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	699	1,180
31		*Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.*			
32	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	135	145
33	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	..	33	33
	374 ...	Compulsory labour	...	..	...
		Total ...	...	168	178
34		*Class V—Minor Offences against Property.*			
34a	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { Of cattle ...	2	292	412
35		{ Ordinary ...	18	1,001	2,447
36	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	4	146	220
37	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	...	10	9
	419 to 420 ...	Cheating	2	46	118
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	315	483
39	461 and 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	7
		Total ...	27	1,810	3,696
		Total of Classes I to V ...	81	5,700	8,264
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against Religion	...	...	6
		Public nuisances	...	29	47
		Army Act	1	31	67
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34, Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances C. T. Act	...	32	46
		Security Case	16	330	285
		Other offences	...	370	2,484
		D. I. R.	19	1,312	4,719
42	....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	10	1,799	24,531
		Total ...	46	3,903	32,185
		Grand Total ...	127	9,603	40,499

A—*concld.*

of and the number of persons arrested and awaited trial during the year 1949-50.

Release under Section 169 of C. P. C.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged					Number of persons evading arrest at the close of the year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year		Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases		
				Acquitted	Compounded	Withdrawn	Otherwise Disposed	Transferred		Police Pending	Pending trial	Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	113	15	83	...	8	7	...	...	...	127	...	...	...
7	...	82	23	55	...	...	4	...	...	...	61	...	...	...
...	...	68	7	57	1	3	...	...	...	9	51	...	...	...
5	...	61	9	45	...	6	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
29	...	829	521	294	...	...	12	2	...	8	496	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	...	1,154	575	595	1	17	24	2	...	12	668	...	...	...
...	...	187	15	154	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	30	12	...	2	4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	235	45	166	18	2	4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
17	...	486	210	218	...	2	6	...	1	1	251	...	...	...
83	1	2,416	1,672	696	...	18	21	18	...	5	962	...	...	...
10	...	211	136	50	...	16	9	...	4	7	188	...	..	...
...	...	8	8	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
...	...	84	46	29	9	...	...	...	1	6	75	...	...	...
21	...	408	30	291	42	45	...	...	...	...	370	..	...	...
...	...	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
131	1	3,567	2,101	1,285	51	77	40	18	6	19	1,809	...	...	...
360	3	8,518	3,181	4,650	181	278	213	15	9	52	5,103	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4			
4	...	57	25	31	...	...	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...
1	...	67	45	22	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...	...
...	...	47	32	6	...	...	9	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
...	2	256	51	160	...	45	...	...	3	...	370	...	...	...
13	...	2,851	1,991	802	...	18	29	11	9	17	464	...	...	...
25	...	4,427	3,353	883	...	174	17	...	...	11	1,587	...	...	...
...	....	24,668	29,586	638	...	493	1	...	...	...	1,672	..	...	...
												...	...	...
43	2	31,875	29,035	2,048	...	780	57	11	12	80	4,172	...	...	...
403	5	40,393	32,216	6,692	181	1,008	270	26	21	82	9,275	..	...	...

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable crime for the year 1949-50—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year namely under-trial or against whom processes had been issued
1	2	3	4
		Brought forward ...	1,791
		Class V. *Minor Offences against Property.*	
20	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	47
21	405 to 408 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	38
22	416, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	74
		Total ...	159
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*	
23	298	Offences against religion	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	5
25	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	9
26	500 to 502	Defamation	87
27	504 and 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	148
28	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, and 290.	Public and local nuisances	2
29	294A	Keeping a lottery office	7
30	Cases under Chapter VIII (A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	18
31	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances	34
32	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	66
33	Cases under Chapter XXXV, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	8
		... Total ...	379
34	.....	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	489
		Grand Total ...	2,818

B.—*concld.*

Part II—Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Persons against whom processes were issued		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom process were outstanding at the end of the year.	Appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6.)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police				Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3,696	887	...	5,674	866	3,292	1,284	...	653	242	...	88
329	27	4	400	20	126	88	...	156	7	...	8
11	...	...	50	...	12	28	...	...	10	...	...
100	3	...	177	6	96	58	...	18	1	...	3
433	31	4	627	26	234	174	...	169	18	...	6
4	....	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	11	...	...	...
24	...	...	33	...	24	3	...	6	....	...	...
109	10	...	205	12	99	41	...	26	24	..	3
217	...	...	365	...	116	153	...	49	47	...	...
10	2	...	14	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...
8	...	...	15	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	...	77	...	52	25	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	...	184	...	67	117	...	...	...	...	...
14	5	...	85	...	49	15	...	10	11	...	...
37	...	...	46	15	26	...	...	2	2	..	...
648	17	...	1,044	27	468	359	...	108	84	...	3
7,649	342	25	8,405	656	920	6,166	...	550	70	..	43
12,826	777	29	15,950	1,075	4,903	7,982	...	1,480	414	....	90

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1949-50.

	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Re-filed and remanded		Total		Disposed of		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	7,552	8,274	18,119	14,846	890	794	26,561	23,914	18,287	15,603	8,274	8,311
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	1,315	1,381	4,542	3,913	185	165	6,042	5,459	4,661	4,075	1,381	1,384
District Courts ...	368	413	619	592	16	28	1,003	1,033	590	558	413	475
Grand Total ...	9,235	10,068	23,280	19,351	1,091	987	33,606	30,406	23,538	20,236	10,068	10,170

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

	Suits filed during the present year										Disposed of					
	Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiff's Courts ...	47,90,541 4 7	2,571	11,276	999	5,683	5,518	1,640	898	...	1,107	5,078	4,120	185	6,220	36,63,597 8 9	142·13
Courts of the Subordinate Judges ...	21,31,599 8 5	192	3,646	73	1,892	1,969	...	420	118	14	1,807	724	66	1,488	23,88,808 7 1	92·72
District Courts ...	42,79,194 5 7	79	489	24	2	386	7	86	152	9	143	236	8	171	33,79,964 4 5	338·28
Grand Total ...	1,12,01,335 2 7	2,842	15,413	1,096	7,077	7,873	1,647	1,364	270	1,130	7,028	5,080	249	7,879	94,32,370 4 3	132·17

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in Mysore State during the year 1949-50.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	94,353	5,04,70,671 1 9	2,61,603 13 0	46,967	3,06,11,210 13 3	1,57,175 6 0	
Sales	1,27,795	7,73,13,804 13 3	3,98,312 15 0	78,186	5,05,33,374 15 9	2,61,083 11 0	
Wills	1,501	14,17,073 0 0	8,771 0 0	951	10,43,575 0 0	5,787 6 0	
Money Bonds	333	1,98,436 12 0	912 4 0	180	1,18,654 0 0	371 10 0	
Miscellaneous	26,335	2,86,56,618 4 3	1,15,993 4 0	19,908	1,44,80,209 8 11	78,229 0 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts as per 'B' Return.	...	...	63,654 1 6	...	...	46,286 13 0	
Total ...	2,40,317	15,80,56,603 15 3	8,49,247 5 6	1,46,192	9,67,87,024 5 11	5,48,933 14 0	
Total expenditure ...	...	.....	3,57,580 6 3	...	.....	3,80,606 12 7	
Net profit ...	...	.....	4,91,666 15 3	...	.....	1,68,327 1 5	

APPENDIX VII.

Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1949-50 (as per Census of 1945).

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1946-47	160,371	391,008	177,838	2,927	77,047	39,477	242,286	241,489	2,707	870
Kolar ...		170,866	189,866	112,358	4,618	59,603	34,089	400,505	234,656	1,243	693
Tumkur ...		195,569	238,245	129,187	6,857	58,353	36,429	604,314	264,538	1,089	463
Mysore ...		220,567	236,818	120,289	2,797	66,124	24,753	163,477	130,151	1,255	550
Mandya ...		110,100	187,805	61,701	2,156	59,898	29,144	284,021	116,469	701	432
Hassan ...		161,678	212,440	112,399	2,922	57,261	27,421	190,505	97,390	1,010	526
Shimoga ...		171,649	142,515	101,310	12,821	68,442	32,488	90,086	38,150	611	269
Chikmagalur ...		107,144	98,999	64,971	7,010	31,514	14,684	55,564	30,231	216	107
Chitaldrug ...		166,940	108,565	61,526	4,820	82,324	43,558	314,299	185,591	1,279	555
Total ...		1,464,884	1,686,256	941,024	46,328	560,680	282,042	2,265,057	120,810	10,111	4,465

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1946-47	9,279	1	120,787	14,002	39,874	132	1,103	26	204	24
Kolar ...		8,857	1	102,831	3,967	33,854	76	1,244	18	98	2
Tumkur ...		7,065	1	125,646	1,486	31,860	1	467	33	11	...
Mysore ...		2,018	2	116,382	3,783	40,005	60	475	22	9	13
Mandya ...		3,804	...	92,167	6,249	17,720	13	316	9	7	44
Hassan ...		1,409	...	96,461	893	18,560	26	325	8	2	10
Shimoga ...		799	...	7,200	2,586	29,709	103	1,588	4	8	...
Chikmagalur ...		837	7	50,477	1,785	11,788	23	105	6	4	19
Chitaldrug ...		3,979	12	65,782	3,717	25,817	8	494	22	17	1
Total ...		37,547	24	842,036	88,368	248,687	444	6,057	148	360	118

APPENDIX

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

	Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number on rolls	
		1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
	University Education.				
1	Universities	1	1	...	...
2	Research Institute. (Diary-Central Government).	...	1	...	105
3	Arts and Inter. Colleges, Men ...	17	18	7,958	10,464
4	Arts and Inter. Colleges, Women ...	3	3	867	1,299
	Professional Colleges.				
5	Teaching	1	1	83	80
6	Engineering	2	2	1,242	1,400
7	Technology	1	1	143	80
8	Medical	1	1	266	324
9	Law	1	1	211	258
10	Agriculture	1	1	122	124
11	Commerce	1	2	585	764
12	Oriental	5	5	617	655
13	Military	...	1	...	232
	Total ...	33	37	12,094	15,778
	Secondary Education.				
14	Secondary Education Board ...	...	1	...	...
15	High School—for Boys	135	155	42,418	46,798
16	High School—for Girls	31	34	8,843	10,102
17	Middle School for Boys	686	692	94,681	103,997
18	Middle School for Girls	115	116	19,370	20,970
	Total ...	867	897	165,212	181,862
	Primary Education.				
19	Primary Schools for Boys ...	9,182	9,429	526,998	569,529
20	Primary Schools for Girls ...	584	585	60,541	64,652
	Total ...	9,766	10,014	587,539	634,181
	Special Education.				
21	Training Schools for Men ...	7	7	959	1,049
22	Training Schools for Women ...	5	4	228	241
23	Industrial and Technical Schools ...	17	16	1,711	1,733
24	Agricultural Schools ...	5	5	122	116
25	Commercial Schools	37	35	2,538	2,795
26	Sanskrit Schools	81	86	2,114	2,382
27	Schools for handicapped ...	2	2	104	117
28	Engineering Schools	1	1	630	524
29	Medical Schools	1	1	291	356
30	Basic Schools	...	74	...	5,942
31	Nursery Schools	36	54	2,185	2,916
32	Other Schools	105	5	2,979	366
33	Literacy Classes	...	3,793	...	76,969
	Total ...	296	4,083	13,856	95,445
	Grand total ...	10,962	15,031	778,701	927,266
	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
34	General	369	208	6,568	4,208
5	Total indirect expenditure (excluding University).	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	11,331	15,239	785,269	931,474

VIII.

maintained in Mysore State for the year 1949-50.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure from					
1948-49	1949-50	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	92	529,245	...	...	11,997	2,15,063	7,56,305
8,766	8,780						
998	1,199						
80	72	Expenditure not furnished by University.					
1,114	1,260						
104	74						
242	289						
205	256						
104	109						
585	697						
481	553	80,165	...	16,393	31	11,616	1,08,444
...	932	2,08,580	...	...	...	405	2,08,985
12,664	13,618	8,18,290	...	16,393	12,028	2,27,093	10,73,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
331,81	34,943	78,334	53,983	1,75,178	11,51,607	1,18,061	22,32,163
7,807	7,675	1,70,972	...	...	2,84,861	1,63,661	5,74,494
79,527	90,826	17,43,894	...	35,760	69,684	1,46,809	19,96,647
16,900	18,241	3,63,634	1,923	11,797	47,731	46,269	4,71,854
137,415	151,175	30,16,834	55,906	2,22,735	15,03,883	4,74,800	52,73,658
881,968	450,880	75,24,351	...	1,120	40,597	71,478	76,37,546
45,491	51,652	12,55,949	...	1,200	6,867	49,873	13,13,889
427,459	502,532	87,80,300	...	2,320	47,464	1,21,351	89,51,435
842	930	3,11,436	...	...	...	...	3,11,436
200	217	46,031	...	...	3,881	830	50,742
1,386	958	1,33,988	...	644	26,187	76,795	2,86,614
111	109	16,598	...	...	...	18,842	35,440
1,618	2,864	11,472	...	...	66,201	8,850	86,523
1,767	2,083	14,126	...	806	...	7,997	22,428
64	89	17,857	...	6,164	161	1,536	25,718
...	508	62,204	...	...	31,136	...	93,336
262	830	(Included under collegiate Education)					
...	4,753	71,788	...	...	...	...	71,788
1,581	2,332	20,308	480	1,855	7,722	26'900	57,265
1,881	298	707	90	90	46	1,126	2,058
...	71,378	1,67,092	...	...	...	...	1,67,092
9,787	86,344	9,23,607	570	9,058	1,85,832	1,42,576	12,11,443
587,825	7,53,664	1,85,89,031	56,476	2,50,446	16,98,707	9,65,610	1,65,10,270
...	3,866	..	...	...	...	85,280	85,280
...	...	57,59,695	9,580	74,988	4,14,688	3,50,829	46,09,780
557,325	757.030	1.72,98,726	66,056	3,25,434	21,13,395	16,01,719	2,14,05,330

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S.A.R.